Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, April 15, 1818.

Volume 29.) *(Number 1454.*

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

1. IT having been judged necessary, that a daily report should be made to the Right Honorable the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers, arriving at or departing from this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that, from and after this date, all persons, not military, who will as usual report themselves to the Town Major, are expected immediately on their arrival at Bombay to report themselves, either personally, or in writing at the office of the senior magistrate of the police within the fort, specifying at the same time, their intended places of abode, during their stay at the presidency. And previously to their departure, they are expected in like manner to report to that officer, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor.

2. It is to be understood that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the Island of Bombay, Salsette, Caranjah or Elephanta.

3. And Europeans of whatever rank, description, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this presidency, beyond the Islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a regular passport, will be taken into custody, and confined until the pleasure of government shall be known.

4. The only exception which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favor of officers commanding parties of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's troops, or of officers of the civil, or military establishments proceeding from station to station on duty, or known to the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil, or military authorities of the divisions, to be in the actual employ of Government.

5. For the more strict execution of this order, notice is hereby further given that a reward of ten Rupees, will be paid to any person, who shall take up, and bring into the nearest garrison, or to the magistrate of the division, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description.

6. Passports will be granted at Bombay, by the senior magistrate of police, in his absence, by the junior magistrate and at the outstations, by the magistrates, collectors or senior civil or military authorities there residing.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *Sec. to Govt.*
3D JUNE 1818.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,
10TH APRIL 1881

The duty of seizeing and confining Europeans or Americans, passing through the British Territories without regular Passports, is to be executed by the Magistrate, and the Officers of Police in each Zillah, and by Commanding Officers of Outposts.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt,

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th April 1818.

THE PUBLIC
Are hereby respectfully informed,
THAT THERE IS NOW PUBLISHING AT
MACAO, IN CHINA,
A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE;
TO CONSIST OF
THREE PARTS.

First, Chinese and English, arranged according to the Radicals; next, English and Chinese; and lastly, Chinese and English, arranged Alphabetically.

THE First Part will contain about Twenty Numbers, and the other two Parts taken together, nearly the same, making about Forty Numbers in all. These are to be sold at Half-a-Guinea, each Number. Two Numbers are already published. Several years will be required to complete the remainder.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
In LONDON, by BLACK, PARBURY, and ALLEN, Leadenhall-street.
PARIS, by PROFESSOR REMUSAT.
CHINA, by F. H. TOONE, Esq.
MALACCA, by the Rev. WILLIAM MILNE.
BENGAL, by Messrs. COLVINS, BAZETT, and Co.
MADRAS, by Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, D'MONTE, M'TAGGART and Co.
BOMBAY by Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Persons who wish to do so, may Subscribe to the First Part only; it will be a complete Chinese Dictionary in itself, containing about Forty Thousand Characters. It contains many Quotations from the Chinese Classics, and other original Works, which illustrate the opinions and usages of that People.

The Author of the above Work, the Rev. R. MORRISON, has directed his attention to the collection of Materials for it during the last ten years, THE HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY has generously undertaken the whole expence of Printing and Paper, for an Edition of Seven Hundred and Fifty Copies, of which Six Hundred and Fifty Copies are given to the Author, to be disposed of, as a remuneration for the very considerable labour which he has bestowed upon it, and which he must continue to bestow, should Divine Providence grant him life and health, till the whole be completed.

From a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. MORRISON'S Friends, in England, they have promised that the whole should not exceed Ten Guineas To those who have already subscribed on the faith of this, the promise will be inviolably adhered to. But, at the present price, viz. Half-a Guinea a Number, which is very moderate, for a work that contains so much of the Chinese Character; twenty Numbers will amount to Ten Guineas, which is only one half of what the Three Parts are expected to make: the other half then must be given for nothing, or the Author must depart from his original fulness of definition, which would render the Work comparatively of little value. He purposes, however, to persevere in the same method which he has hitherto observed, in the hope of facilitating to Englishman, and to the Western World, the acquisition of the Chinese Language; which, whether viewed in itself; its peculiar structure; or with respect to its antiquity; its having been for nearly 4000 years the Language of so large a portion of the human species; and its still being the written medium, in Private and in Public Life; in Literature, in Arts and in Government, of the most extensive Empire on earth;—viewed in any, or in all of these respects, it seems to deserve the attention of every inquisitive and curious mind.

It is therefore to be understood, that the whole Work, will be faithfully sent to those who have ALREADY subscribed, and for the price stated by Mr. MORRISON'S Friends, viz. Ten Guineas; but to those who may Subscribe AFTER THE PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE, THE WORK WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-A-GUINEA A NUMBER. If the work should exceed Forty Numbers, no charge will be made for those above that. It shall not cost the Subscribers more than Twenty Guineas.

CANTON, CHINA, NOVEMBER 3, 1817.

There have been Published by the same Author.

I. A Grammar of the Chinese Language, Price, One Pound.

II. A Collection of Dialogues and Detached Sentences, In Chinese and English, with [illegible]ree and Verbal rendering. Price, Ten Shillings.

III. A View of China for Philological Purposes, containing a Sketch of Chinese Chronology; Geography; Population; Government; Religion; and Customs; with Remarkable Occurrences. The names of Emperors; Places; Officers of the Government, and so on, are given in the Chinese Character. Price, One Guinea.

These Works have all been Printed at the Sole Expence of THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

There is reason to fear that many Copies of the Dialogues were lost on their way to England. But those who wish to become Subscribers for any of these Works, may sign their names at any of the above mentioned places, and the number of Copies remaining will be delivered to those whose names are first in order of time.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights & Credits, of JOHN WILLIAM REEL, late of Bombay, Baker, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, of the same place, Esquire; all persons having demands on the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send an account of the same, with the nature of their securities, if any, to the said Administrator without delay; and all those who may stand indebted thereto, are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their respective debts to him.

Bombay, 9th April, 1818.

THE NEW SHIP
BRAMPTON,
BURTHEN 440 TONS,
Commanded by
Wm. McKellar
(Formerly Master of H. M. Ship BELLIQUEUX so many years in India).

IS expected to sail for Liverpool about the 20th of April; has good accomodations for 4 gentlemen only. For particulars enquire at the Captain's Tent on the Esplanade, or at Mr. STEWART'S Office.

Bombay, 8th April, 1818.

Freight.

THE SHIP NEPTUNE, J. ROGERS Commander will receive Freight for all the ports between this and Calcutta and will sail in all this week apply to NASSERWANJEE COWAJEE PETTY or to the Commander on board.

Bombay, 15th April 1818.

A CARD.

MICHAEL. LOUGHLIN, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general that, the partnership between Mr. THOMAS HUNT and him has been dissolved, and that the business of the concern will in future, be carried on as formerly by M. LOUGHLIN, who begs a continuance of that countenance and support, which he has hitherto so liberally experienced, and no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to render general satisfaction.

Bombay, 11th April 1818.

The Lottery

FOR 12,000 RUPEES
OF VALUABLES &c.

M. LOUGHLIN, begs leave to inform the subscribers to the above Lottery and the public in general, that the drawing thereof is unavoidably postponed until Monday the 25th of May next.

Bombay, 15th April 1818.

For Sale
AT THE
French Shop
OPPOSITE BOMBAY GREEN,

AN Excellent assortment of dresing Cases, Writing Ditto and Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Beaver Hats and Straw Bonnets, with a variety of other Articles in Cutlery, Saddlery, Pickles, Hams, &c. London Porter in Bottles.

Bombay, 8th April, 1818

Eduljee Cursetjee
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-morrow Thursday the 16th Instant,
AT HIS HOUSE
IN MEADOW STREET

THE Effects of an officer deceased. At 12 o'Clock will be sold some remarkable fine Greyhounds belonging to the above Estate. Likewise a Collection of Books amongst which are some Valuable Publications. &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 15th April 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

Powers of Attorney,
Policies of Insurance,
Bills of Lading,
New Charter,
Bombay Almanacs,
A few Copies of the ARDAI VIRAF NAMEH.

Bombay, 8th April, 1818

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 15th April, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D APRIL 1818.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has much pleasure in announcing the abandonment of the fort of Seedghur by the enemy, after a practicable breach had been made in the Ramparts, and the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Imlack C. B. were on the point of storming.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has receiv'd from Brigadier General Smith, through the Hon.

M. Elphinstone, the following letter with enclosure reporting an affair highly creditable to the conduct of Soubehdar Sheck Peer Mahomed, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, Commanding at Hewra.

To
The Honorable M. ELPHINSTONE,
COMMISSIONER &c.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to enclose a translation report from Soubehdar Peer Mahomed of 1st Bat. 4th Regt. Commanding at Hewra, an outpost from Toka, stating his having marched his detachment, which altogether consisted of about fifty men of that Regiment against a body of the enemy, which threatened to plunder the neighbourhood. Peer Mahomed killed four of the enemy and took seven prisoners, with the loss of one killed of his party, and three wounded.

It is not often that Native officers have opportunities of displaying by themselves their zeal and judgement. The present is an extremely creditable instance of those qualities, which I hope you will have the goodness to bring to favorable Notice.

I have &c. &c

(Signed) L SMITH, Brigadier Gen.

Camp Bailsur, 5th March 1818.

Translation of a Mahratta letter from Shekh Peer Mahomed, Soubehdar 1st 4th, to Lieut. Arden.

Dated Hewrah, 25th February 1818.

This morning some of Bajee Row's horsemen made their appearance in the vicinity of Kergaum. I went out and attacked them, four of the Enemy fell, of my party one sipahee was killed, and three wounded. I have captured seven men, and as many horses. The musquets of one killed, and one wounded sipahee, are missing.

A return of the ammunition expended shall be forwarded hereafter.

P. S. I have further to state, their Army is approaching in this direction and that Bajee Row is with it.

True Translation
(Signed) R. BILLAMORE,
Act Translat.

Soubehdar Sheck Peer Mahomed received his first promotion as a reward for his fidelity, and has frequently distinguished himself as a zealous and brave Soldier. He suffered a long and rigorous confinement at Seringapatam for refusing to enter the service of the Sultan, after having fallen into the Enemy's hands in the executiou of a dangerous duty, for which he was rewarded, by promotion, from Sepoy to Havildar, at the request of the late Marquis Cornwallis.

Desirous of bestowing an additional mark of the approbation of the Government on so meritorious an Officer, the Governor in Council has resolved to confer upon Soubehdar Sheik Peer Mahomed, a Gold Medal, with a suitable inscription, and to present him with a Horse, and to permit him to draw the Established monthly allowance for keeping him; and to direct that when no longer able to serve the Company, the Soubehdar be pensioned on the full amount of the pay allowed to the Class of Soubehdars to which he may belong.

The Governor in Council deems it proper on this occasion to add to the rewards conferred in General Orders of the 28th of November upon Soubehdar Sheik Hoosein of the 2d Bat. 6th Regiment, the distinction of being mounted, and to present him with a horse, and to permit him to draw the Established Monthly allowance for his maintenance.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to give effect to these Resolutions, and to cause this Order to be read at the head of every native corps under his command.

Bombay Castle, 3d April 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Miller, of the Battalion of Artillery, Assistant Commissary of stores with the Field Force under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Prother. The appointment is to have effect from the 20th of January last.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles Bird, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Zillah of Ganjam.

Mr. H. T. Bushby, Register of the Zillah Court at Chittoor.

Fort St. George, 17th February. 1818.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council was pleased, in the Revenue Department, under date the 10th Instant, to appoint Major T F. De Havilland of the Engineers, to be Inspector of Tank Estimates.

The Governor in Council was pleased, in the Public Department, under date the 10th Instant, to appoint Lieutenant H. Fullerton of the Engineers, to be Engineer in the Assessment Department.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant L. W. Watson to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion, vice Grant killed in Action.

Lieutenant A. Haultain to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion, vice Ewing.

Captain Harry Wright of the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry, is transferred to the Invalid establishment, at his own request, from the 31st January 1818.

The leave to visit the Presideney, granted in General Orders dated 5th August 1817, to Lieutenant C. A. Elderton, Cantonment Paymaster at Secundrabad, is further extended until the 20th of March 1818; and Lieutenant James Perry, of the 16th Regiment N. I. continues to act as the Cantonment Paymaster, on Lieutenant Elderton's responsibility, during his absence from Secundrabad.

Mr. Surgeon W. Ingledew is permitted to return to Europe on furlough for three years.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Lieutenant G. John Horn, 5th N. I. and Lieutenant G. Payne, 6th N. I.—Arrived at Madras, 11th February 1818.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry are admitted on the Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and are promoted to the rank of Ensign.—Dates of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Adolphus Derville, and James Bell,—Arrived at Madras, 11th February 1818.

Mr. Surgeon J. Burton has returned to his duty, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.—Arrived at Madras, 12th February 1818.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having in their General Letter in the Military Department, under date the 17th September, 1817, directed a Clothing Board to be established at Fort St. George, to "consist of the General Officer on the Staff at the "Presidency, the Commanding Officer of Artillery, "and the Military Auditor General—with a Secre"tary"—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute a Clothing Board accordingly, which for the present is to be composed of.

The Commandant of Artillery, and the Military Auditor General.—The Senior to preside.

It will be the duty of this Board to conduct all the business connected with the Clothing and Half-mounting of the army, and with the Off-reckoning Fund.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Marshall of the 20th Regiment N. I. is appointed Secretary to the Clothing Board.

All communications and requisitions from the Clothing Board, are to be promptly attended to and complied with by every individual of the Army.

The unadjusted accounts of the Off-reckoning Fund, with all the documents and records connected therewith, are to be transferred to the Clothing Board for settlement; and all outstanding claims, for whatever period due, shall be forwarded to the Office of their Secretary.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that all Statements regarding advances, oppropriations, final ajustments, or other matters connected with the management of the Off-reckoning Fund, are in future to be prepared in the Office of the Clothing Board.

The period of closing the annual Off-reckoning accounts having been changed to the 31st of December, the Governor in Council considers it equitable, that a corresponding change should be made in the time of making the prescribed advances to the sharers in the surplus Off-reckonings, and is accordingly pleased to authorize those advances henceforward from the 1st January, to accord with the new system.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Section XXVI. of the Code of Regulations, for the guidance of the several Departments of the Military Establishment of Fort St. George,—sanctioned in General Orders by Government under date 11th March, 1806.

Indents for Standards or Colours to replace unserviceable articles of this description, instead of being transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army for his countersignature, are henceforward to be sent to the Military Board, to be [illegible] in the same manner as Indent-for [illegible]pments, which have been regularly surveyed [illegible]ondemned.

Indents for the first set of Standards or Colours allowed to Corps are, however, still to be transmitted to the Adjutant General for countersignature, by whom they will afterwards be forwarded to the Military Board, to be regularly disposed of.

In future the Standards and Colours required for Corps will be made by order of the Military Board, and forwarded to their destination through the Arsenal of Fort St. George.

FEBRUARY 24, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, that Funds have been allotted to the Paymaster at the Presidency and in the several Divisions of the Army, for the dischage of all ordinary demands in the Military Department, in the course of the ensuing month of March.

Captain W. Ward of the 14th Regiment N. I. is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieutenant M. Twe die of the 2d Regiment N. I. is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieutenant Henry Holman of the 16th Regiment N. I. is permitted to return to Europe on furlough for three years.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS. Assistant Surgeon James Morrison, 17th L. Dragoons.

Lieutenant T. Luttrel, 47th Regiment.

Lieutenant and Adjutant O. Kimin, 2d-15th M. N. I. from Madras.

Capt. Moor, Artillery, from Broach.

B. Capt. J. S. P. Nepean, 8th Regiment, from Panwell.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut, J. Connellan, 2d Battalion Gren. to Poona.

Capt. H Downes, M. Establishment, to Poona.

Captain T. C. Gravenor, 10th Regt. to England.

Lieut. M. Keever, 3d Regt. N. I. to Europe.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 13th, American Ship Tea Plant, Commander Andrew Scott, from New York.

Ditto 14th, New Ship Diana, Capt. Williams, from Cochin.

DEPARTURES:—April 8th, Brig Ariel, Commander J. C. Batta, to Columbo.

Ditto Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizmoodeen, to Porbunder.

Ditto 9th, Brig Fanny, Captain J. B. Smith, to the Isle of France.

Ditto 10th, American Ship Horatio, Commander Robt. Bunker, to New York.

Ditto 12th, His M. Ship Conway, Edwd. Barnard, Esq. Captain, to the Gulph of Persia.

Ditto Ship Albinia (Free Trader) Captain James Norton, to England.

Ditto, the H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. Thomas Turner, to the Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS PER ALBINIA.—Capt. Davidson, H. C. Marine; Capt. Gravenor, Doctor Palmer.

PER THETIS.—Wm. Crozier Esq. H. C. Civil Service.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Sulimany, Capt. Suxpitch, for China.
Ship Castlereagh, Capt. Briggs, for Ditto.
Ship Ann, Captain Riddoch, for Ditto.
Ship Oramocto, Capt. Strickland, for London.
Ship Buckinghamshire, Captain Johnstone, for Liverpool.
Ship Grenada, Captain Scott, for London.
Ship Lang, Captain Clark, for Ditto.
Ship Brampton, Capt. McKellar, for Ditto.
Ship Shaw Allum, Capt. for Bussorah.
Ship Munsury, Capt. for Bussorah.
Ship Hamoody, Capt. Cooper, for Ditto.
Ship Lovely Tish, Capt. W. Capon, for Do.
Ship Glorioso, Captain Patterson for Suez.
Ship Currimbux, Capt. Tuder, for Ditto.
Ship Neptune, Capt. Rogers, for the Coast and Bengal.

Portuguese.—Ship Carmo, Captain Constatino Jose Lopes, for Macao.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Captain Buthelho, for Macao.
Brig Globo, Captain Ribeiro, for Lisbon.

French.—Ship Bourbon, for Bordeaux.
Ship Franklin, Captain Thirot, for Bordeaux.
Ship Amiable Peggy, Captain Fournier, for Bordeaux.

American.—Ship Tartar, Capt. Rogers, for Boston.
Ship Exeter, Capt. Lander, for Ditto.
Ship Saco, Captain Beckford, for Ditto.
Brig Falcon, Capt. Fairfield, for Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

At Kedgeree.

March 3. Ship *Prince Regent*, Gaptain F. Clifford, from London 2d September Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope 17th December.

Ship *Success*, Captain F. Patrick, from Chiaa 1st December, Madras 12th February, Masulipatam 16th ditto, Coringa 19th ditto, Vizagapatam 24th ditto and Bimlipatam 25th ditto.

Brig *Aurora*, Captain G. Ingram, from Prince of Wales's Island 12th February.

Schooner *Maria*, Captain F. H. Bean, from Masulipatam 22d February, and Vizagapatanm 26th do.

Ship *Seaflower*, Captain Josepk Leigh, from China 22d January, Malacca and Penang 10th February.

6. Ship *Buxton*, Captain Charles Loudon, from the Cape of Good Hope 26th December.

Arab Ship *Cadderbux*, Nacoda Abdul Reman, from Rangoon 31st December.

7. Ship *Marquis of Anglesia*, Captain Moorson, from London 21st August.

Spanish Ship *Espena*, Captain M. De Arulza, from Manilla 13th January, and Malacca 29th ditto.

Off Calcutta.

March 1. Brig *Snipe*.
3. The *Hero* and *Isabella*.
6. The *Prince Regent*, and Brig *Aurora*, Captain Ingram.
7. The *Shaw Byramgore* and *Bengal*.

PASSENGERS.

PER BUXTON.

Mrs. Dunbar, and 2 Children, Wm. Monckton, Esq. Civil Service, Major J. Weston, and Brigade Major R T. Dawas, H. C. Service, Leiut. J. Dunbar, 21st Lihgt Dragoons.

REMARKS.

The *Success*, Left the *Udny*, at Masulipatam on the 16th Feb. H. C. E. S. *Union*, sailed from Coringa on the 19th Feb. for Mad.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship *Daphne*, Captain R. Appleby, for London via Cape. } Immediately.
Ship *Hercules*, Captain James Henderson, for Gibralter. } Immediately.

DEPARTURES.

From Calcutta.

March 1, American Ship *Essex, Junior*, Captain N. Hinman, for New York.

French Ship *L'Ocean*, Captain G. Deville, for Havre de Grace.

Ship *Mary*, Captain J. D. Gibb, for Buenos Ayres and England.

2. Ship *Moholar*, Captain G. C. Lindsay, for Penang, Malacca and the Eastward.

3. *Ennore Transit*, Captain J. Greig, for Penang, Malacca and Manilla.

French Ship *Nancy*, Captain S. Prade, for Bourdeaux.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS ON THE 7TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The *Marchioness of Wellesley*, *Success* and French Ship *Nancy*
Passed up,—The *Buxton*.
Passed down,—The *Ennore Transit*.

Kedgeree.

Remain,—The *Moholar*, outward-bound.
Passed down, The *Mary*.

Saugur.

Remain,—The *Hastings*, (74.) and American Ship *Essex, Junior*.

Passed to Sea.

March 2. The *Argo*, Captain Humphreys.
3. The Portuguese Ship *Sete de Marco*, American Ships *Braganza* and *Gentoo*, Portuguese Brig *Aurora* and the *Ahmoody*.
5. French Ship *L'Ocean*.
6. The *Mary Anne* Captain Arbuthnot.
7. The *Cumbrian*, *Cornwallis*, (Graham,) *Argo* and *Mary Anne*.

MADRAS.

SHIPING INTELIGENCE.

ARRIVELS.—March 8th, Brig Adventure, Captain J. Robson, from Calcutta 27th Jan. Vizagapatam and Masulipatam 27th Feb. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse, and family, Captain DeGraves, and Mr. Newman.—do. Ship Emperor Alexander, Captain J. A. Butler, from Calcutta 24th Feb. Passengers for Madras, Mr. Chas. Arrow, and Mr. George Parkins,—ditto, Schooner Adventure, Captain Wm. Aberdin, from Calcutta 23d Feb.—10th, Ship General Brown, Captain J. Kilpatric, from Covelong 9th March.—13th, Brig Fairy, Captain J W. Stunt, from Monsoorcottah, Passenger, Mr. Colley.—do. Brig La Louisa, Captain E. D. Veulh, from Mauritius 30th Dec. and Pondicherry 8th March, Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Bullian.—do. Brig Dragon, Captain T. Brady, from Colombo 13th Feb.—do. Ship Pascoa, Captain J. Nicoll from Bombay 12th Feb. Passengers, Mrs. Briggs and family, Captain Elliott, 25th Light Dragoons, Lieut. and Adjutant Sealy, Mr. J. Johnston, Purser of the H. C. Ship Huddart, and Mr. Jurand.

DEPARTURES.—March 7th, Brig Futtelmain, Nacoda Abdulla, for Muscat.—11th, Ship Ganges Captain Wm. H. Merriman, for Bengal.—ditto, H. M. Ship Minden, Captain Wm. Paterson, for Ceylon.—do. Ship Dick, Captain Harrison, for England, additional Passengers, Mrs. Robertson, Master Robertson, Mr. Malendine, Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. Robert Marison, and Mr. John Croker Willins.—10th, Ship Emperor Alexander, Captain J. A. Butler, for England.—do. Ship General Brown, Captain J. Kilpatrick, for Calcutta.—11th, Ship Mary Ann, Captain J. T. Anderson, for Covelong.—do. Ship Grant, Captain Moffat, for Ceylon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Seroor, on the 11th of March, the Lady of Major Mayne, Deputy Quartermaster General P. S. F. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—Yesterday morning, very suddenly on board the Helen Mr. Cameron Chief Officer of that Ship.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday, the 10th instant, John Bryan Pybus, Esq. of the H. C.'s Civil Service, to Miss Katharine Wilson, daughter of the Rev. George Wilson, of Corbridge, Northumberland.

At Vellore, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. E. Jackson, Lieut. J. Higginbotham, of H. M. 69th Regt. to Miss Hester Penn, youngest daughter of Mr. Commissary Penn, of that station.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th March, at Trichinopoly, the Lady of Captain C. A. Walker, of the 1st Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. Acting Brigade Major to the Southern Division of the Army, of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 11th of February, the Lady of Lieutenant Thompson, 2d Bat. 1st Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Trichinoboly on the morning of the 6th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Mandeville, of the 1st Batt. 25th Regt. N. I. of Son.

DEATHS.—At Vepery, on the 2d inst. J. Cruckshanks, Esq. Paymaster, H. M. 30th Regiment. A man whose character insured the respect and esteem of all who knew him; he has left a young widow, after 7 months experience of the most affectionate attentions to lament his irreparable loss.

On the 5th March, Sunkoo Sashachella Chitty, a respectable Native Inhabitant of Madras, Head of the Banyan Cast, who was known to many respectable Gentlemen as a very worthy Character, aged 70 years, and died in the house of Madah Sombaseva Chitty, in Sunkoo Rama Chitty-street, on the day called Sevarathery or fasting night of the Natives—leaving to deplore his irreparable loss and without any means of support his numerous family.

MR. EDITOR,

I was much amused the other day in observing the progress of an Arab Dow, who was preparing to haul on shore to clean her bottom. This vessel was of the burthen of 800 Candies, about 200 Tons, and her crew was composed of a mixture of Arabs and Caffre slaves, *a laughter loving crew*, perhaps a hundred of them.

It may be necessary to observe, that what we call discipline is here unknown, & that subordination is kept up, by a voluntary respect, that all Asiatic's have for men either better born, wiser, older, or richer than themselves, the veriest slave among them has free access to their counsels, no Boatswains mate, summons all hands, and stripes those that are not obedient.

To hours of labour succeed days of relaxation, this is what they like, though when the interest of their employers demand, no limits can be put to their exertions: oftentimes they work all day and dance all night, this however must be voluntary, they are easily led but cannot be driven, and are extremely restless, discontented, and often revengeful, under any thing like insult.

With a crew so disposed, orders are executed like lightening, and with an enthusiasm that nothing can withstand.

Come my lads said the Serang, we must get our vessel on shore to clean her bottom, and the first job we have to do is to get her mast out; very well was echoed on all sides, they set to work, amidst Shouts, Huzzas, Songs, and clapping of hands; the mast is launched overboard, (on measuring this mast it was found to be 86 feet in length,) this was no light job, performed by manual strength, without much assistance from the Mechanic Powers, if we except the lever & Parbuckles (to understand how this was done, it may be necessary to state that the mast is fitted in a moveable step, and is lowered over the stern, and launched overboard,) after this a day or two of leisure took place, before the tide answered for hauling on shore, this was passed in making some small preparations for so doing, and in anxious expectation by every person on board, all were interested, all impatient. The morning arrives; the business commences amidst shouts, invocations, & the Tom Tom is not idle, half the crew are overboard swimming in all directions, carrying out ropes, warps, afixing the shores, shoving, towing, singing, and at the same time, displaying the most ready obedience to their Serang and Officers, and straining every nerve for their service.

She takes the ground the shores are lashed, and some relaxation follows, the tide leaves her, her anchors are perceived, near the low water mark, buried in the mud, they must not remain there, they would be in the way of other vessels and of course dangerous, the Master Attendant express a wish for their removal, a party immediately proceed accompanied with a Tom Tom, in an instant the anchors are on their shoulders and are brought up near their own vessel.

The next day they proceed to clean her bottom, all hands are collected, no one is idle, and this operation as well as that of paying her bottom with Gul Gul, (a mixture of Lime and Oil) is performed in the least time possible, amidst shouts, songs, music and gambols of all kinds; they haul off again, get their mast in, when their labours are rewarded with days of relaxation.

They have no duties to perform like those of a square rigged vessel, their rigging demands but little care, and occupies but little of their time, their anchor down and sail unbent, all their care is at an end.

I am Mr. Editor,
Your Obedient Servant,
O.

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The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 15th April 1818.

The force under General Doveton at Jaulnah having been reinforced on the 30th of March, by the 2d, aud 7th Light Cavalry they marched next day in pursuit of Bajee Row, and it is said that they will proceed towards Hyderabad by the middle of April.

General Doveton's force now consists of the 2d, 6th, and 8th, Light Cavalry, a Troop of Horse Artillery, five companies of the Royals, and several native Corps.

General Smith was about 15 miles south of Jaulnah on the 31st, in the Hyderabad road; his Cavalry consists of two Squadrons of the 22d Dragoons and a troop of Horse Artillery, but he expects to be joined by the 4th, and 8th, Light Artillery

General Hislop accompanied by General Malcolm were expected to reach Jaulnah early in April.

In our subsequent columns will be found some accounts of a conspiracy in France known by the name of the Epingle Noir or the Black pin, we regret our inability to give the whole of it, on account of our files of English papers being very defective.

We have published at full length, Mr. Money's speech, at the meeting of the Bible Society in May 1817, such sentiments cannot be to widely diffused, and we are most happy to have it recorded in our pages. during Mr. Money's residence amongst us, he was an active member of the Society, and a strenous supporter of all those employed in Missions, and well and deservedly beloved for his many amiable qualities, the Anecdote related in the latter part of his speech, was well known to his friends, and created much interest at the time it happened.

We are in hopes soon to be favoured, with some account of the Southern Concan, it is a most interesting Country and as far as we can learn their is no description of it extant, in the 10th century Dabul, a Port to the South of Bankote, was a place of great resort, for Arabian vessels, and some traditionary tales speak of the remains of Docks and arsenals.

The Editor of the Asiatic Mirror of the 11th, of March states on the authority of letters from China, of the 17th of January, that the stock of Cotton remaining unsold at Canton amounted to .... 78,000 Bales.

Five Ships from Bengal had proceeded by Eastern routs, that would arrive in March with	15,670	
From Bombay there will also arrive the General Harris with ...	6,000	
And the Charlotte and Good Success with ..	5,500	
	11,500	
Total in the market in March.		105,170

This appears enormous, and is perhaps a little over the mark, but the purchases begin about April, when the southerly winds commence, and there is seldom much in the market, by the middle of June, we are still however of opinion, that sending Ships out of season, has a bad effect, on the market.

The American Ship Tea-plant Captain Scott, anchored in the harbour on Monday, having left America on the 22d of November, she experienced a heavy gale of wind in Latitude 13°. South and 66°. East on the 24th of February, in which she lost her sails and Top-masts and has since been delayed by light winds, and Calms, she has added nothing to our former scanty stock of intelligence, and the papers that have been put in our possesion by the kindness of a friend, contain no articles of interest, if we except the price of Cotton, which appears to keep up both in Europe and America. We are happy however to observe that the demand for British manufactures is on the increase, and must be for many years to come, the high price of labor not admiting them to manufacture even their own raw materials, we have however transplanted a few shoots, from the Tea plant which will be found in our subsequent columns.

We have received Calcutta Journals to the 9th of March, and Madras ones of the 14th, we are sorry to state, from the authority of the latter, that Ceylon still continues in a disturbed state.

Yesterday the second Session of Oyer and Terminer, and general Gaol delivery for Bombay and its dependencies, commenced before the Honorable Sir Alexander Anstruther Knight and his asociates when the following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury,

JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, ESQ.

Charles Keys,	John Lawrence,
T. Gardener,	Mansfield Forbes,
Charles Law,	Benjamin Noton,
Bazett Doveton,	Thomas Riddoch,
T. D. Beaty,	George Barnes,
James Farish	William Mainwaring, and
M. D. Devitre,	James Henderson, Esquires

The Recorder addressed the Grand Jury in a very appropriate speech, and after explaining to them the different causes that would come before them, they retired, and found two true bills, the trials will commence this day; we regret to state that three of the prisoners, in the Calender are European Soldiers.

The Fort of Bhugwantghur has been taken by the Force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Imlack. After the fall of Seedghur preparations were made to reduce the former, the Fort is situated on a Steep Rocky Hill close to the Massoora River and great difficulties were experienced in making a road through the country which was also rocky and hilly. The Batteries for two twelve Pounders and a Howitzer were constructed on this side, (below Bhurrutghur, owing to the difficulties of the Ford in crossing the breaching Guns,) & having been completed by 6 o'Clock on the morning of the 29th it opened at Sunrise, which the Enemy answered with a number of Guns from the different Towers many of which were soon silenced by the superiority of our fire. About 9 o'Clock five or six hundred, of the Enemy were seen strongly posted on the opposite Bank, Colonel Imlack determined to cross and attack them under cover of our Batteries, and of a six Pounder Detached under Lieutenant Lyons about a Mile to the right. He immediately formed two columns each consisting of forty of His Majesty 89th Regiment and a hundred of 2d 2d Regiment Native Infantry under the Command of Captains Pearson and Gray, both moving off to the two Fords at the same period, to await a signal to cross which was performed in a most Gallant and spirited manner, under a very heavy fire on the right column, from a stockade in which several Gingals were planted, and on the left from a strong Post occupied by about four hundred of the Enemy, and from the fire of the Fort, the River being about four hundred Yards Wide with a deep and Muddy bottom, was a difficult undertaking, but surmounted by the determined Gallantry of the Detachments, which formed on the opposite Bank, and immediately charged towards the Enemy, who panic-struck fled in every direction. The Garrison observing the rapid movement of the column and the flight of their advanced Post precipitately evacuated the Fort, which was immediately entered by the Heads of the columns: and without a single casualty on our part.

The reduction of Bhugwantghur was followed by our occupation of the town of Atchera* an important Sea Port, and by the capitulation of Ramghur, and it was expected that Deoghur the only remaining hold the Enemy possessed in the Province of Salsee, would be abandoned. The Sirdar Sabajee Sawant had come in to Lieutenant Colonel Imlack and it was expected that the rest would follow his example. The authority of the Peishwa is thus completely excluded from Salsee a district about one hundred and twenty Miles in circumference.

The following Field Detachment Orders were issued by Lieutenant Colonel Imlack, C. B.

Lieutenant Colonel Imlack congratulates the Detachment on the rapid success of this morning, in taking posession of the Fort of Bhugwantghur under the difficulties of crossing the River exposed to a smart fire from the Enemy posted on the opposite Bank.

Lieutenant Colonel Imlack cannot help expressing his warmest approbation of the Gallant style in which Captain Pearson Commanding the right column with Lieutenants Bell of the 89th Regiment and Raban 2d 2d, and Captain Gray Cammanding the Left column with Brevet Captain Hughes 2d 2d and Lieutenant Thompson 89th Regt. effected the passage of the River, and drove the Enemy from their Posts and stockades, strikeing terror by the rapidity of their charge which led to the abandonment of the Fort.

The Commanding Officer feels happy at the opportunity again afforded him of recording his estimation of the professional Services of Lieutenant Groundwater and Lyons of the Artillery and Lieutenant Pouget of the Engineers. He also requests Lieutenant Dominicitte of the H. C. Marine will accept his sincere thanks for the very able and essential Services he has derived from that Officers exertions, with the Seamen and Marines under his orders which he will consider his duty to express in the warmest manner to Government.

The Lieutenant Colonel requests the Officers will convey to the different details and Departments his warmest thanks for their Gallant and steady conduct.

* The town of Atchera, is of large extent, and its appearance from Seaward imposing it lays in 16. 11 North and can be approached within two Miles, where the anchorage is in five fathoms Muddy bottom. From the number of Red Flags displayed, (signals of Victory) when Ships approach it was supposed to be a place of peculiur sanctity where all the Pirates of the coast, deposited their trophies.

During the last week the import of Cotton, has been much larger than in former years, and particularly from Cutch, where we are told a very increased cultivation has taken place; on Monday and Tuesday more than 4,000 Bales arrived.

On Monday the Portuguese Brig Cassder, passed this port, from Damaun bound to Macao.

A Dingy, laden with Cotton caught fire on Monday last, by throwing overboard about fifty bales she was rescued from destruction. With the exception of about twenty bales, of those thrown overboard they have been all recovered.

We copy this from our Brother Editor of the Courier.

By private accounts, dated Camp Ougein, 29 March, we are informed, that Cheetoo after going to Bopaul to make conditions with Captain Headley for delivering himself up, suddenly fled, and has, it is reported, gone back to his old haunts near Baglee and Ragooghur; in consequence of which the force at Ougein was to march that day towards Indore and send out detachments after him; the battalion at Hindia would also furnish a detachment towards Oonchode. The letter further states that the troop of Jean Baptiste having mutinied and deposed that leader, had elected Arratoon, the Armenian in his stead. We are happy to learn from the same source that every thing was perfectly quiet in Malwa.

Since the foregoing was written, we have had the gratification to received accounts, dated Camp near Wassootah 6th April, which announce the surrender of that fort on the morning of the 6th, after a day's bombardment. The immense natural strength of this fortress has rendered it's reduction a work of more difficulty and time than that of most of the many other strong fortresses which have fallen to our arms. Brigadier General Pritzler first sent, under the command of Colonel Hewit, the flank battalion, rifle corps, flank companies of the 12th Madras N. I. and 7th batt. B. N. I. to invest the place, but as this force had no guns with it, the Killedar refused to surrender. By great exertion the elephants got three mortars and a light-howitzer over the Koat Ghaut; the investing force was then joined by Mr. Elphinstone the General & his staff, and Col. Dalrymple with the Madras and Bombay Artillery. After infinite labor (the shell being all carried up by hand), the mortars were got into position, and the excellent manner in which they were served soon induced the Killedar to surrender. At the time the letter was dispatched Messrs. Hunter and Morrison had not reached the camp, but we are happy to perceive that it was ascertained they were safe and well on the evening of the 5th, and were seen walking on the works after the surrender of the fort.

The Rajah's elephants and palanquins had been sent from the camp to the fort to bring down the ladies of his family. The garrison had about 30 killed and wounded during the bombardment.

Calcutta.

St. PATRICK's Day is to be commemorated in the usual manner, at the Town Hall—We understand that Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN has been requested to preside on the occassion, and that Mr. BRADY will be Vice-President. Sir CHARLES D'OYLY, and Messrs. FULTON, W. H. MACNAGHTEN, CAULFIELD, MACAN, BUTLER, BARRY, POE, F. HALL, and BURTON have also been nominated Stewards.

With great regret we state that the epedemic, which we have so often had occasion to notice, continues to prevail in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. Among the natives its ravages are very considerable; and we are sorry to add that it has become very frequent among the European part of the community. The effects of this awful malady have now been manisfested in so many different *subjects* that the writers on the disease seem weary of attempting to account for its prevalence—and the rapid progress of the disorder in this climate renders it truly alarming.

On Monday last the Second Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery commenced; and after the usual proclamations, the Grand Jury, composed of the following Gentlemen, were duly sworn:—

P. MAITLAND, Esquire, Foreman,

WILLIAM PATRICK	G. NICOL
MATHEW LUMSDEN	ARTHUR HOGUE
FRANCIS HALL	J. TROTTER
J. KINLOCK	CHARLES TROWER
THOMAS BRACKEN	D. MACFARLANE
ALEXANDER WILSON	J. SMITH
G. E. ABBOTT	J. HAMPTON
WILLIAM MORTON	A. JACOB MACAN
WILLIAM DUNDAS	JAMES DEWER
JAMES MATTHIESON	S. SWINTON and
R. CAMPBELL	PAUL M. WYNCH, Esqrs.

The Supreme Court has been chiefly occupied during the last week, with the trial of Criminal Cases; but neither of the trials, that we are aware of, was of sufficient general interest, to deserve a particular report.—On Friday the whole day was consumed in the trial of four respectable natives for an alledged assault on a Bramin;—but the Jury without quitting the box, pronounced verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Suppl. to the India Gaz.—March 9.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday the 11th, at which the Lord Bishop presided.

A letter was read from M. Cuvier, Perpetual Secretary to the Academie Royale des Sciences at Paris, introducing in the name of the Academy M. Diard, to the favorable attention of the Asiatic Society. M. Diard is one of the Correspondents of the Museum Royal d'Histoire Naturelle. M. Cuvier at the same time presented several works of his own composition; Memoires pour servir a l'histoire et l'Anatomie des Molusque, have been received.

A letter was also read from M. Du Trochet, transmitting to the Society his Researches on the Membranes of the Fœtus, and on the Rotiferes.

A communication was received from Dr. N. Wallich, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, submitting to the Society descriptions and Drawings of some interesting Asiatic plants, viz. the *Daphne involucrata*, *Daphne Cannabina*, and *Menispermum coculus*, with remarks, Dr. Wallich also favored the Society with some samples of papers made of the bark of the paper-shrub, a species of *Daphne*, and probably the same that is described by Father Lauriero in his Flora of Cochin-China The paper manufactured from this substance is extremely cheap and durable. It is said to be particularly calculated for cartridges, being strong, tough, not liable to crack or break, however much bent or folded, proof against being moth-eaten, and not in the least subject to dampness from any change in the weather. If kept in water for any considerable time it will not rot, and is invariably used all over Kemaoon, and in great request in many parts of the plains, for the purpose of writing genealogical records, deeds &c. The method of preparing the paper is extremely simple. The external surface of the bark being scraped off, that which remains is boilded in clean water, with a small quantity of the ashes of Oak which whitens the material. It is then washed, beat to a pulp, and after being mixed up with the fairest water, is spread on moulds or frames made of common bamboo mats. Besides these Dr. Wallich presented to the Museum a specimen of the *Bojputtra*, of the natives, being the outer rind of a new species of Birch. It is much used in the mountainous countries to the North for writing upon, particularly by the religious. On one of the pieces was a letter written by the Rawal, a head-priest of Kidderuath, a temple on one of the mountains of the Himalayah, and a great place of Hindoo pilgrimage. For these

(To be Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

LINES,

WRITTEN ON READING THE FOLLOWING STANZA FROM LORD BIRON.

"Count o'er the joys thine hours have seen,
Count o'er thy days from anguish free;
And know whatever thou has been,
'Tis something better not to be."

Say, hast thou ne'er with rapture view'd
The beauties of the Universe;
Creation's wonders ne'er pursued,
Far as the human mind can pierce?

In all her rich luxuriance drest,
Has nature never charm'd thy heart;
And hast thou never yet confest
The joys her fairest scenes impart?

Did never friendship's plastic hand
A wreath to bind thy brows entwine;
Nor, gently touching with her wand,
Solace a single hour of thine?

But most has love's extatic power
Remain'd by thee unfelt, unknown;
Nor when life's threat'ning tempests low'r,
Ever with rainbow-brightness shone?

To thy Creator hast thou never
In adoration bent the knee;
Nor been accustom'd to recur
To him for blessings rendered thee?

If thou hast not these pleasures known,
Then, then indeed, I pity thee;
And in commiserating, own
'Twere surely better "not to be."

But Byron, while my mem'ry's left,
And while these joys remain to me,
'Till by just Heaven of life bereft,
I'll still believe it best "to be."

"W."

ON SEEING, IN A LIST OF NEW MUSIC, "THE WATERLOO WALTZ;" BY A LADY.

[Copied from an Aberdeen Paper.]

A moment pause, ye British Fair,
While pleasure's phantom ye pursue;
And say, if sprightly dance or air
Suit with the name of Waterloo?

Awful was the victory!
Chasten'd should the triumph be.
'Midst the laurels she has won,
Britain mourns for many a Son.

Veil'd in clouds the morning rose;
Nature seemed to mourn the day
Which con-sign'd before its close,
Thousands to their kindred clay.

How unfit for courtly ball,
Or the giddy festival,
Was the grim and ghastly view
Ere evening closed on Waterloo!

See the Highland warrior rushing
Firm in danger, on the foe,
Till the life blood warmly gushing
Lays the plaided hero low!

His native pipe's accustom'd sound,
'Mid war's infernal concert drown'd
Cannot soothe his last adieu,
Or wake his sleep on Waterloo!

Chasing o'er the Cuirassier
See the foaming charger flying,
Trampling, in his wild career
All alike, the dead and dying.

See the bullets through his side
Answer'd by the spouting tide!
Helmet, horse and rider too
Roll on bloody Waterloo!

Shall scenes like these the dance inspire?
Or wake the enlivening notes of mirth?
O! shiver'd be the recreant lyre
That gave the base idea birth!

Other sounds, I wean, were there,
Other music rent the air;
Other waltz the warriors know
When they *closed* on Waterloo.

Forbear, till Time with lenient hand
Has sooth'd the pang of recent sorrow;
And let the picture distant stand,
The softening hue of years to borrow.

When *our* race has passed away,
Hands unborn may wake the lay,
And give to joy alone the view
Of Britain's fame at Waterloo.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

specimens Dr. Wallich was indebted to the liberality and kindness of the Honorable E. Gardner, Resident at Katmandoo, who has already enriched the Museum with many valuable vegetable productions of Nepaul.

In presenting a Memoire for Pelevation des montagnes de l'Inde by A. de Humboldt, Dr. Wallich laid before the Society some observations on several passages in that work, by Captain W. S. Webb, from which it appears that an incomplete manuscript copy of Captain Webb's survey of the Himalayah mountains, or partial extracts from it only, had been seen by Mr. Humboldt, which has led that writer into a mistake respecting the height of the highest peak of that range.

Two Javanese works, one entitled Java Alancara, or Annals of Victory, and the other Aeshara Sandhi, on Orthography, were presented in the name of A. Seton, Esq. by Captain Lockett.

The Pentateuch complete, printed with metallic moveable characters 1815-17, was presented by the Rev. Mr. Marshman. This is another valuable proof of the useful and meritorious exertions of those indefatigable individuals who compose the Baptist Mission at Serampore.

A letter was read from a new Institution called the Societé Polytechnique of the Island of Bourbon, desiring to establish a correspondence with the Asiatic Society.

A mathematical paper on the Cardiorde was received from Captain Grove, of the Royal Danish Engineers.

A letter was read from Mr. Thompson, late private Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings, dated Calicut, November 3d 1817, transmitting to the Society drawings of the Cobra Manil'a, and two sorts of sea Snakes. It is said that the Cobra Manilla is known on the Malabar Coast as the Bangle snake, and this name is a translation of Wala Caripan, which in the Malabar language signifies the deadly bangle, or bracelet. It has two fang teeth, exactly like those of the Cobra Capello, and its bite is reckoned equally dangerous. The length varies from six to twelve or fourteen inches; but the female although rather larger, has less brilliant colours, than the male. Mr. Thomson during his residence in Bengal and the Upper Provinces had tried without success to obtain the snake called Cobra Manilla. He observes that the late General Gillespie received the bite of this serpent when he was plucking a peach, and in two or three minutes afterwards lost all sensation. The last thing he recollected was some persons calling out for Eau-de-luce which, applied very copiously both internally and externally, he believed, saved his life, but he added that his constitution was not fully restored in two or three years. Mr. Thomson during his stay at Calicut accidentally discovered a species of silk worm which feeds on the leaves of the wild Mango tree. Among the caterpillars he collected for the purpose of obtaining butterflies were some about the size of a man's little finger, with heads and tails of the colour of bright coral, and bodies covered with silvery hairs rising from a black skin. They soon left off feeding and became restless, endeavouring to crawl up the sides of the glass shade under which they were placed. The motion of their heads from side to side was constant and regular, and Mr. Thomson at length found that they had constructed ladders of almost imperceptible threads, and when furnished with dry twigs they began to form their pods. The quality of the silk is coarser than that of Bengal, which may proceed from the nature of their food, as Mulberry trees are not found in the neighbourhood of Calicut. Drawings of the male and female silk-moth accompanied this communication.

M. Cuvier, was proposed as an Honorary Member of the Society by the Lord Bishop, and duly elected.

A Correspondent in General Watson's Detachment writes from Bamoine 21st ultimo, that they are on the way to join General Marshall at Kimlassa, whence they proceed direct to Raitghur, a strong small hill Fort which formerly belonged to Scindiah, but is at present only a harbour for Pindarees with whom it is garrisoned. There are several other Forts in the neighbourhood, but this being the strongest it's fall will tend to intimidate the others. A neck of hill overlooks it to the East, but this spot, report says, the Killadar is fortifying with Stockades. The weather is very hot. Thermometer standing at 96 within and 104 without the Tent—the Road also is bad and there are upwards of 600 Carriages in the Train. The Detachment is notwithstanding in good health and spirits and expecting (if Saugor stands) plenty of Prize Money. It at present consists of Colonel Price's Brigade 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, 2d Battalion 28th Regiment. Colonel Dewar's Brigade 2d Battalion 1st Regiment, 1st Battalion 26th Regiment, 2d Battalion 13th Regiment, 7th Regiment Native Cavalry, Captain Forbisher with 400 horse and 3000 of Scindiah's with a long Train of Mortars, 28 Pounders, 18 Pounders, &c. &c.

Route of General Watson's Detachment.

Feb. 14, to Talgong		10 mile,
15, Sumptur,		16
Gurah,		12
Cheesgong,		12
Nonnootghut,	(Betwa,)	5
Burwa Sagor,		5
Perthipoor,		12
21. Bomonri,		12
Belgong,		12
Teary,		12
Estrope,		10
Senwahe,		14
Maltown,	(Pass,)	10
Kimlassa,		12

and to join General Marshall from this to Raitghur, 23 miles. [*Hurk.*

An attempt, it appears, was made about the middle of January to burn the Ship Currimbux, Captain Tudor, while off Masulipatam; which was happily frustrated by the activity of the Captain, Officers and Seacunnies; the fire was discovered between decks, abreast of the main hatchway, about 5 o'clock in the morning; and upon a search being made after it was extinguished, four or five buckets of combustible matter were found; with pieces of linen put under some firewood, dunnage mats, &c. to encourage the fire. The offenders had not been discovered. [Gov. Gaz.

It is probable we understand, that the Settlements which in 1795 belonged to the Dutch E. I. C. will be given up on the 31st instant to the Commissioner appointed to receive them by the King to the Netherlands--We hear that it is the intention of the Honorable Mr. Van Braam the Netherlands Commissioner, to receive in person the transfer of Sadras, and that Mr. Hodgson appointed by this Government to conduct the restitution of the Dutch Settlements will proceed to that place, in order to deliver over that Settlement to Mr. Van Braam. It is said that Sadras will in future be the Station of the chief Netherlands authority on this Coast.

[Gov. Gaz.

Madras.

The Surf was unusually high, during some days lately, which has impeded the operation of sending off Cargo to the Ships under dispatch: several dangerous accidents it appears, have also occurred in consequence of this state of the Surf, so remarkable at this time of the year, when it often happens, that a Ship's boat may be brought on shore with great safety; we should apprehend, from the appearances, there had been bad weather at no great distance. *March 3.*

English Extracts.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Lincoln's-inn Hall, Aug. Waters v. Taylor.

This morning the Lord Chancellor, on taking his seat, observed, that he had, with as much attention as he was master of, read through the whole of the report he yesterday took home with him, but could not discover that it elucidated in the slightest degree the point in dispute between the parties; and according to his judgment, the only fact that it did elucidate was, that dancing was the best trade in the world. He proceeded as follows:—"As to this opera-house, which seems to be the chief national concern now, I understand that Waters's claims are to be deducted from the general fund: the general fond is 16 16ths; Water's 7-16ths, and Taylor's 9-16ths, The purchase-money is 71,000l. the amount of Water's claims is deducted from this sum, and the balance is 34,000l. The question, then, is, whether the 3600l paid into Court by Taylor is included in this 34000l. If it be, it is evident that Waters cannot deduct that sum from the money which he is to pay into Court; if it be not, he is entitled to deduct it. I have read this long report; and I can learn nothing from it upon the subject. Let me then be distinctly told by the parties how this is, and by the only satisfactory mode, that is, by an affidavit.

Mr. Hart—That sum of 3,600l. which, with interest, is now 5,931l. is included, so that it is unnecessary to put the parties to the expense of making affidavit.

Lord Chancellor.—Upon what ground then can Waters deduct 5,931l. from the sum he is to pay into Court as an incumbrance he has on Taylor's 9-16ths, when Taylor has paid it into Court?

Mr. Hart.—I am no great arithmetician, my lord; I confess I do not understand it.

The Chancellor.—How can I then understand it, who am the worst arithmetician in the world?

Mr. Hart.—I had hoped your lordship would perceive it by the intuitive mode of understanding things which you possess.

M. Mills.—I have here the statements of Mr. Adams.

Lord Chancellor.—Does he verify by affidavit that your view of the case is correct?

Mr. Mills.—My Lords, if Mr. Waters pays this sum into Courts, he pays it out of his 7-16ths he has already paid 2,000l. more than he ought.

Sir Samuel Romilly.—I am not satisfied with Mr. Mills's decision. Let him convince any one person in Court that he is right, if he can. Mr. Hart, his counsel, understands as I do.

Mr. Hart.—I do not, for I never tried to understand it as you do.

Sir Samuel Romilly.—You are satisfied that it is not as Mr. Mill's represents it, for you do not take 2 and 2 for 5.

Mr. Mills.—The report explains it.

Lord Chancellor.—I have read every word of it, and understand nothing from it but that dancing is the best trade in England. I order the money to be paid into Court on or before Tuesday.

Sir Samuel Romilly.—I appeal to Mr. Hart whether, if Waters deducts 5,931l. from the sum he is to pay into Court, Mr. Taylor is not entitled to have his mortgage to that amount taken out of Court.

The Lord Chancellor—Let him have it without prejudice.

Mr. Mills.—My lords, that is not right according to my view of it: I am sorry to give your lordship so much trouble.

The Lord Chancellor.—I grudge no trouble if you could make me understand it; but is it not obvious that Waters is not entitled to have the 5,931l. of an incumbrance he has upon Taylor's estate both paid into Court by Taylor, and at the same time kept in his own pocket?

Mr. Mills was silent for a few minutes, and then whispered to Mr. Hart.

Sir Samuel Romilly.—I understand that Mr. Mills now prefers that the larger sum be paid in. The object plainly is to create delay till the office be shut—only two days more, and it is put off till next term. Let Waters be ordered to pay in the larger sum, and Taylor will leave his money in Court.

Lord Chancellor.—Be it so without prejudice.

Sir Samuel Romilly.—Waters then pays 34,000l. into Court.

Lord Chancellor.—When the money of both parties is in Court, we may expect some harmony between them.

The curtain dropt yesterday upon Mr. Owens' drama; not soon, it is probable, to be again lifted up. That gentleman's series of preliminary resolutions, proposed but not decided upon at his former meeting, were yesterday rejected by a large majority, on the motion of Mr. Waithman, who, in a speech of much sarcastic force and spirit, impressed the meeting with many doubts concerning the practicability of the scheme in question; and with a very general conviction that if realized it would be productive of more evil than good. Mr. Owen, as on former occasions, spoke at great length, and with the characteristic zeal and confidence of enthusiasm. The worthy gentleman did not indeed bring forward to meet the expectations of the public, or to obviate the objections of his numerous antagonists, any details more satisfactory than he had heretofore developed. He did not furnish materials for supplying the defects of his system, where its nakedness and simplicity exposed it to the animadversions of an acute and experienced eye: nor did he take much pains to elucidate what was dark, or to disentangle what might present itself as confused and perplexing in his projects. This is a subject on which our prepossessions were at one time greatly in Mr. Owen's favour. We did not augur any mischief or inefficacy from the general and indefinite turn of expression adopted by that gentleman in the original introduction of his plans, for it was perfectly natural that he should begin with the outline; but it was equally just and desirable, that as he proceeded, he should lay before us distinctly its several parts, in their forms, their uses, and proportions. In this respect, we say with regret, Mr. Owen seems entirely to have failed. He has fed the world with promises of boundless magnitude; but he has not yet uttered from his mint of reform, so much as one exact image of the coin in which he will discharge those promises. In the course of his address to the meeting of yesterday, Mr. Owen was as liberal as ever in his donation of an universal paradise to mankind; but so far as we could understand the *prospectus* of this paradise, it was not such as a sane mind would be likely to enjoy, or such as a disciple of Christianity could meditate without terror. All religions hitherto taught among men were frankly disavowed by this propagator of the new regenerating principle. All modes of faith—for all were alike to the prophet of New Lanark—Jewish, Heathen, Mahomedan, Christian, were to be indulged together or discarded together; which we know not. We are inclined to think, upon a recollection of his language, that the several creeds were to form parts, like paupers of the same establishment, or be tossed perhaps into the village cauldron, to boil up for the good of the community. But the moral mischiefs to be apprehended under Mr. Owen's system, from a total relaxation of the springs which move human beings to bodily and mental labour, is an evil which has more than once been pointed out, and to which we certainly have never yet heard from Mr. Owen a distinct, precise, and convincing answer. We feel ourselves absolved from the immediate task of any farther disquisition upon Mr. Owen's theory, until we see some more reasonable chance of its being applied in practice to the affairs of men.

The banking-house, of Messrs. Brenchley, Rich, and Beckett, of Gravesend, was defrauded last week of a sum of money by one of their own clerks, in the following manner:—One of the firm having written a letter to their London bankers, gave it to the clerk to copy, and desired him to seal and send it to the post-office. He made the copy accordingly, but took the opportunity of adding a postscript to the original letter, directing 400l. to be paid to G. Wilson, (a fictitious character,) who, he said, would call the next morning for that sum. The clerk the next morning came to London on pretence of being engaged on some private business, and calling at the banker's, received the 400l. with which he immediately decamped, and has not since been heard of.

His Majesty's ship *Julia* arrived at St. Helena, June 19, from a cruise in search of the island of *Mathew*, laid down in some charts, which she ascertained does *not* exist.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. Cruz, in Apollo Street.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 15th April, 1818.

FRENCH PAPERS,

PARIS, Oct. 2.

THE BLACK PIN.

TRIAL BEFORE THE PARIS COURT OF ASSIZE OF PERSONS IMPLICATED IN A PLOT CALLED L'EPINGLE NOIRE, TENDING TO OVERTHROW THE LEGITIMATE DYNASTY.

SITTING OF SEPT. 20.

Though the proceedings were not to commence until noon, all the seats at the bar were filled by 10 o'clock. Some English of distinction were present; and we particularly remarked Lord Holland and Mr. Brougham.

M. CHOLET, Counsellor of the Court Royale, presided.

The prisoners were brought to the bar in the following order, viz :

Marie Contremoulin, aged 58, born at Nantes, a half pay captain;

Louis Fontenau-Dufresne, aged 44, born at Troo, in the department of Loir et Cher;

Joseph Florentin Moutard, aged 30, born at Haguenau, department of the Lower Rhine, formerly captain in the 2d regiment of Chasseurs of the late Guard;

Louis-Antoine-Guillaume Duclos, the elder, aged 38, formerly a paymaster of the 3d regiment of Chasseurs;

Jean-Antoine Bonnet, aged 40, born at Castres, in the department of the Tarn, late director of military hospitals;

J. J. Pascal Crouzet, aged 48, born at Guillac, in the department of the Tarn, member of the Chamber of Representatives during the 100 days;

Pierre Louis Duclos the younger, aged 35, born at Paris, an annuitant;

Augustin Declerc de Landremont, aged 50, born at Marcel, department of the Meurthe, Honorary Chief of Squadron, and a retired Captain;

Jean Beaumier, aged 46, born at Clermont, department of the Herault, formerly an army clothier.

Only one of the persons charged in the indictment was absent, namely, *Brice*, formerly a Captain in the 1st regiment of Chasseurs of the late Guard. He will be proceeded against for contumacy.

After the jury had been chosen by lot, and the prisoners had answered preliminary interrogatories, the indictment was read. It concluded with charging Contremoulin, Fontenau, Dufresne, Moutard, Duclos the elder, Brice, Bonnet, and Crouzet, with acting in concert among themselves, and with persons not known, all belonging to an association called the *Free Friends of the Country*, or the *Black Pin*—having formed a plot for overthrowing the Government, and changing the order of the succession to the throne. 2. Duclos the younger with knowingly participating in the crime, and rendering himself an accomplice. 3. Dufresne and Duclose the elder, with distributing rallying signs not authorized by the King. 4. Brice, Bonnet, and Crouzet, with having also distributed and worn rallying signs not authorized by the King. 5. All with not having communicated to the Government, the police, or other authorities, what they knew of this plot within 24 hours. These being crimes and offences provided against by articles 87, 89, 103, 105, and 107 of the penal code, and by articles 7 and 10 of the law of the 9th of November, 1815.

M. Delabalme, the Advocate-General, stated the case for the prosecution, after which the Court adjourned.

SITTING OF SEPT. 30.

The Court met at half past 9. Lord Holland and Mr. Brougham were again present, and we observed beside them Lord Ellenborough, Chief Justice and President of the Court of King's Bench, and Mr. Copley, the defender of Watson.

The President ordered Mounier to be introduced, in order to be sworn, informing the jury that he was to be heard only as the denouncer of the conspiracy. Monnier, being sworn, made the following declaration :—

'Gentlemen, I will address myself to the facts, without speaking of the excessive misfortunes I have experienced for 17 months.

'On the 21st of October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at the moment I was going to execution, M. Tourrette and M. Leines came to me in prison, and pointed out to me the inutility of the sacrifice I was about to make, by telling me that Contremoulin had, by his imprudent words, made known his inconsiderate proceedings, and had been summoned to the house of his Excellency the Prefect of the Police, to be interrogated. I ought, nevertheless, after the facts stated to me by M. Tourrette, which were confirmed by a letter sent to me by a confidential person, and which made me sensible how useless would be my loss, as Contremoulin was known and arrested—I ought, I say, to make the avowal, that it was to Contremoulin I had sent the plan and the project; and some days after, in presence of the Judge d'Instruction, I made the declaration, that in the course of May, 1816, Contremoulin had told me that he had formed an association, the ramifications of which extended through several departments; that the agents of the society were in various administrations; that every thing was arranged for a revolution, which would occasion no misfortunes; and, in fine, that he would effect a change in the Government.

'This declaration was also made by Contremoulin, the only individual I had known in this affair; and in the mean time it has been published that I had mentioned from 50 to 60 persons, while there were only eight who have been successively denounced.'

Monnier added, that it was he who had offered the plan to Contremoulin, who had sent Monnier the oath, which he had not taken.

Contremoulin was then interrogated.

'I never adhered,' said the accused, 'to the plan sent to me by Monnier. I communicated it to Fontenau Dufresne, who remarked, that it had no common sense in it. I then tore the plan. When I showed the oath to Monnier, of which he took a copy, I told him that the person from whom I had it had informed me that a considerable party exsisted in France. We conversed on it. The plan was without application; it was an object of curiosity like the oath. I have been reproached with having taken some steps for Monnier during his trial and after his condemnation; they were dictated by friendship and humanity.'

Did you not offer 30,000 francs to the keeper of the Bicêtre if he would let Monnier escape? and did you not express an intention of attacking the escort that was to bring the prisoner to Paris, and even of stabbing him if you could not save him?—It is a fable, wickedly invented.

Fontenau Dufresne was then examined. He declared that if he had remained some time without making any confession, it was because he knew nothing of any importance, and because he feared to say any thing to the disadvantage of Moutard, whom he had ever loved as a son.

Did you not send the oath to Contremoulin?—One day that I was in my garden, Moutard came to me, and said, 'Papa Fontenau, you shall quit the spade.' He showed me the oath, telling me there would be great changes. 'This is mere childishness,' I replied. 'But,' said he, 'it is said that there are 80,000 men.' 'This would be a new misfortune for our poor France,' I observed; and I took a copy of the oath from curiosity. Some days afterwards I showed it to Contremoulin, who a short time afterwards showed me a plan of Vincennes. I observed that the project wanted common sense.

Moutard made some declarations which agreed with those of Fontenau. It was Duclos the elder who gave him oath He took a copy of it as one would copy a song. Being still behind the Loire, he heard speak of the association of which the elder Duclos had apprised him, and which had for its object the deliverance of France.

Duclos the elder confirmed Moutard's declarations. Brice, in apprising him of what he had told Moutard, offered him a black pin, which he accepted, and wore for three or four days in his chamber, where he was confined by illness. But although he had copied the oath and received the pin, he had not entered into Brice's sentiments.

Duclos the younger denied his having any knowledge of the conspiracy. What interest could he have in such a project, having no desire for honours or places? He would not even suffer any person to speak politics in his presence, since he had been arrested in 1815.

The Sieur Damiron, the keeper of the Bicêtre, declared that M. Tourrette had told him that he should receive 30 or 40,000 francs if he would let Mounier escape.

The President.—Was it not Contremoulin who offered you the money?—It was an invention of M. Tourrette

The Sieur Grimaldi stated, with the details contained in the act of accusation, what had passed in the meetings at Bonnet's house when he had been introduced by Beaumier.

M. Mauguin, the Advocate.—The Gentlemen of the Jury must be informed that Grimaldi is the man who had been sent to the house of Bonnet to observe what had passed.

M. Mocquart, the Advocate.—I should wish to know whether the witness had never been rescued from justice?

The witness.—I was accused of perjury in 1811, but was acquitted.

M. Mocquart.—Was that the only time you were tried?

Witness.—In the most stormy time of the Revolution I was accused of assassination. Passion guided the proceedings and the judgment was annulled by the Court of Cassation. I was sent before the Criminal Tribunal of Avignon, where a representative of the people set me at liberty.

M. Mocquart.—I have put a certificate into the hands of the Keeper of the Seals, from which it appears that Grimaldi had been set at liberty by virtue of a law giving amnesty to the authors of revolutionary crimes.

Witness.—I am not an agent of police; besides, I should never have deceived my employer.

M. Maugin.—You are an agent of police; I have some of the numerous reports made by you in that capacity.

The President.—Witness, are you an agent of police?—Witness, I have done something for the police.

Are you a hired agent?—I receive pay. I do not deny it.

This witness's evidence was objected to by the Advocates; but the Court ordered that he should continue to be heard, because the motives of the secret agents employed by the police to discover crimes could never be assimilated to those of informers recompensed by law; and besides, in matters of conspiracy, information by law is the duty of every man.

Beaumier gave some explanations, and the sitting was adjourned.

SITTING OF OCTOBER 1.

After the examination of Beaumier, Bonnet gave to the tribunal some justificatory explanations concerning the facts laid to his charge. He said, that whilst he lodged in the *Rue Rempart*, between the Palais Royal and the Tuileries, he frequently received visits from his friends, but four of them never met at one time together; and, in support of this declaration, referred to the furniture of his apartment, where he had but one chair and two arm chairs. He never held communication with malcontent. No seditious writing was ever read in his lodgings, and he never heard any mention made of the BLACK PIN. He confessed that a person named Delon had shown him a triangular card (the rallying signal of the pretended patriots of 1816); he however, advised him to return it to the person from whom he received it, and Delon followed his advice.

On another occasion a man named Buzion informed him that there existed an association for delivering the King from the yoke of the foreigners who exhausted and oppressed France; this association had already assumed a formidable aspect, when the accounts of the approaching conclusion of peace brought about its dissolution. Buzion said, that it was formed after the manner of those which had so powerfully contributed to the deliverance of Prussia and its monarch.

The President.—The Buzion and Delon whom you have mentioned are imaginary beings; every possible search has been made to discover them, but without success.

Bonnet.—Delon and Buzion do exist; their presence might prove of service to us; but all my endeavours to discover their present residence has been fruitless.

The President—Beaumier and Grimaldi have declared that they saw you take a copy of the oath, that you wore a black pin, and received others to distribute.

Bonnet.—I do not mean to enter into any investigation respecting the validity of Grimaldi's testimony: you have just heard Beaumier retract his declaration.

The first interogatories which had been put to Bonnet were now read to him, by which it appeared that he then confessed facts which he now denied The prisoner pretends that having been kept in solitary confinement for 101 days, being attacked by a painful fit of illness, he resolved, in order to be relieved of his torment, to make declarations which were contrary to truth: he now disavowed them.

If Crouzet be the last in the order of the accusation which has been submitted to the investigation of justice, he is by no means the individual who has excited the least attention. Grimaldi had declared, that Crouzet, who had the honour to represent that portion of the people whose suffrages elected the Chamber of Deputies of the 100 days, was one of the most violent clubists of Bonnet's house, and the furnisher of excellent foreign news; that he moreover knew, and took a copy of the oath; and that, not content with carrying about with him the rallying sign, he doubtless knew the manufactory of the pins, for he one day brought a considerable number to Bonnets: a strict search was made at his lodging, which would perhaps have been sufficient to justify him, if nothing had been found to prove the truth of the accusation; but three gold pins with black heads were seized, together with several notes, the meaning of which was at least suspicious; and a sheet of paper, containing nothing but letters of the alphabet, separated at various intervals by crosses and points He acknowledged that they were written by him; and it appears that these letters are the initials of the words which compose the oath of association; a copy of which was seized at the house of Monnier.

The oath was here read [a translation of it was given in *The Times* of Friday last.] At the head of the oath, and in a detached line, are these letters. L. M. D. S. L. C. it has been already acknowledged that these letters signify, La Main Droite Sur Le Cœur. With some slight variations, which made no alteration in the sense, the graphic signs on the sheet of paper found at Crouzers represent the initials of each words of the oath. Crouzet, however, undertook to prove, they were the initials of words, which served to his memory circumstances relative to his past an ut condition. With regard to the 19 first l J. P. L. D. C. M. F. E. M. V. P. D. M Q. L. he without doubt attributed them words *—Jean Jacques Pascal* (the names) *Las De Contre tems Mecc reux Viara Persecuteo Denoncé usius, Quietus Lætus.*

After this effort of ingenuity, finding sufficient resources in his ima le him to apply a word to each of the r d and twelve letters of his writing, observed, that his memory failed him, and he could not interpret the rest. He however declined availing himself of the delay which was proposed to enable him to improve his recollection.

In the course of the public proceedings, Crouzet evinced the possession of considerable talent and the practice of public speaking. He has been a lawyer. His expressions are well chosen, and all his replies are seasoned with a sardonic gaiety and a cutting irony, from which it appears, that he is less anxious to justify himself than to have the pleasure of venting his resentment. He began by declaring that he had nothing to reply to the facts stated by Grimaldi, whom he did not know; though it was possible that man might have seen him at the house of his countryman Bonnet. 'I have, notwithstanding,' he said, 'learned, by a very singular circumstance, this man is my accuser.' While the Commissioner of the Prefecture was examining me, there was brought to him from the next bureau a letter marked thus.—*Letter from Grimaldi.* My interrogator deceived himself, and read *Letter to Grimaldi.* He asked me if I knew that person. I answered, no. He said, and yet you write to him. My hand may be counterfeited, show me the letter. He handed it to me, and I read from one end to the other the information of Grimaldi, in which much falsehood was mingled with some insignificant truths.

Crouzet persisted in denying the oath, and the distribution of the black pins; and he endeavoured to explain several memorandums found in his lodgings, by saying that they served him as materials for a history of the revolution which he was writing. His manuscript, he said, had fortunately been respected by the police—because they could not find it. A note thus expressed, 'Brevets delivered by the Princes (the last word reversed thus, Secnirp) for the security of faithful subjects, gave Crouzet occasion to recite a pleasant anecdote. He said :—

'On the 8th of July 1815, immediately after the Chamber of Representatives was dissolved, I met one of my colleagues, who had always declaimed with great vehemence against Buonaparté. What do you mean to do? said I to him. O! replied he, I fear nothing, I have my *par at ornerre* (lightning conductor), and he showed me one of these Brevets. Upon my word, said I, on bidding adieu to my friend with two faces, I always thought you a prudent man, but not quite to this degree.

Thirty-two witnesses had been summoned for the prisoners, but only eight attended, and their evidence related merely to character.

An incident now interrupted the order of the proceedings.

M. Mauguin rose with a newspaper in his hand, and requested permission to make an observation connected with the interest of the order to which he belonged. He said, 'In giving an account of the sitting of yesterday, the public papers have mentioned M Tourette, and dwelt on his conduct in the cause, particularly with regard to the prisoner Contremoulin. If Mr. Tourette had been heard as a witness, I should abstain in his absence from all kind of observation with regard to him; but he has been mentioned as Advocate or Counsel, and I therefore must give a word of explanation for the sake of the honour of the profession M. Tourette does not yet belong to the order of Advocates; he is a *stagiaire*—that is to say, he is included in the class of those who are submitted to a trial of three years, during which time their talents and morality are particularly inquired into . . . and, according to the report which will be made on his account to the council of the order, it is likely he will never appear upon the list.

M. le President.—That observation is here out of place; it has no connexion with the subject in question. If you have any complaint of. M. Tourette, you should address yourself to the order.

M. l' Avocat General.—It is proper that the order should know, that M. Tourette has not taken a single step in this affair without communicating it immediately, not to the chief of the order, but to the chief of the bar.

The President to the Advocate.—Make your report to the order, if you consider it necessary.

The Advocate-General called upon the prisoner Duclos the younger to declare how a volume, entitled *Le Livre du Seigneur*, was found in his possession at the time of his arrest.

Duclos the younger.—I have declared, and I repeat, that the volume in question was left with me by one Jaladier, who has since owned it, and I have never perused it.

The Advocate-General.—That book is purposely framed for deception. It purports to be printed by Michaud, it bears a pretended privilege of the King, signed *Dambray*, and approbation of the Royal Censor, *Michaud*; it is preceded by a dedicatory epistle addressed to M. de Chateaubriand, and the style of which sufficiently shows the spirit in which the work is composed.

This book may be considered as a seditious and sacrilegious allegory of the events of the restoration in the sytle of the Scriptures. The conclusion of the work is a detestable prophesy, attributed to the pretended prophet Samuel, in which is announced the fall of the legitimate dynasty of the Bournons, and the occupation of the throne of France by a foreign Prince. Three engravings, with which the work is adorned, bear an equally seditious character. The King is represented under the name of *Benoth*, and Buonaparte under that of *Apollion*.

Mr. Merillion, Counsel for Duclos, maintained that this was a new charge which ought not to be admitted on the trial.

M. l' Avocate-General.—This book, bearing the signature of the defendant, is one of the documents in the process.

Duclos observed, that the book was quite new when it was seized in his lodgings, and that it now appeared quite old.

M. de la Palme observed, that it was necessary the Magistrates should read it, in order to form an opinion respecting its contents; but that the signature of the prisoner proved it to be the copy which had been found in his possession.

The Advocate-General then made a long speech on the subject of the charge, and the evidence by which it was supported.

Duclos the younger complained to the Court, that a blackguard (a *polisson* was the term he used) had applauded at that part of the Advocate-General's speech which was against him.

The President stated, that neither he nor any of the members of the Court had heard the applause complained of, and ordered the officers of the Court to arrest all persons who might attempt to disturb the proceedings.

An inquiry was made respecting the allegation of Duclos: and it appeared that the noise which he had taken for a cruel and indecent mark of approbation proceeded from a very innocent cause; an old man, after taking a snuff, had struck smartly on the lid of his box to shut it.

The Court adjourned.

Speech of W. T. Money, Esq. M. P. At the meeting of the Bible Society on the 7th of May 1817.

Mr. Money, who had occupied a high situation at Bombay, in proposing the Thanks of the Society to the Vice-Presidents, fixed the attention of the Meeting on another and more distant part of the Empire:—

My Lord—In proposing the thanks of this Society to your Vice-Presidents, I should feel that I had undertaken a task to which my powers were quite unequal, if it required that I should expatiate on the merits of those eminent Personages, and their services in the cause of Christianity: but the distinguished exertions which they have made to forward the glorious work in which we are all engaged, have been too conspicuous, and too often the theme of admiration in this place, to make it necessary for me, in submitting my proposition, to do more than indulge the impulse of my own feelings, in assuring them that their services are no less

appreciated by their countrymen in the East, than they are by their Fellow-Christians at home.

From that distant quarter of the globe, where the Gospel is widely diffusing its blessings, I have lately returned; and among the delightful enjoyments which awaited my return to my native land, one of the most gratifying to the best feelings of my heart has been to be associated with this excellent Institution, whose great and pious exertions to circulate the Scriptures among the Natives of India, have had the happiness to witness, and, as far as depended on my humble efforts, to promote.

Having passed many years in India, particularly on the western side of the Peninsula, I venture, at the suggestion of some friends in this Society, to offer a few observations which have occurred to me, on the state of Christianity in that interesting portion of the British Dominions.

I consider, my Lord, that the first great step taken to propagate the Gospel on the western side of the Indian Peninsula, was the establishment of a Bible Society at Bombay.—that Society was formed under the auspices of one of your Vice-Presidents, Sir Evan Nepean, who, I understand, solemnly pledged himself, before he took his departure from this country, to promote the objects of this Society. That pledge he has amply redeemed. I am happy to take this opportunity of declaring, from my own personal knowledge, that, by his example, his influence, and his purse, he has largely contributed to advance the great cause under his government, and to extend its blessings wherever the British authority could favour its adoption.

At the formation of the Society at Bombay, it had to encounter the strongest Prejudices, which had been excited in the mind of the Natives who were led to fear that some measure of compulsion was intended for the introduction of Christianity among them; but no sooner had the motives ascribed to us been expressly disclaimed, and our real objects clearly explained, than all apprehension vanished from their minds. The Second Annual Report of the Society will show how far it has succeeded in promoting the views of the Parent Society, what difficulties remain to be encountered, and what measures have been employed to overcome them.

A primary object, in the contemplation of its founders, (and as essential to the attainment of its end,) was, the instruction of the lower orders of British Protestants in India, and the establishment of Schools for the education of Indian Children; an object which, I have reason to believe, is in a course of successful prosecution.

The late Dr. Buchanan, in his Christian Researches, has observed, that European Example, in the great towns of India, was the bane of Christian Instruction. However just that observation may have been I can now bear testimony, from some experience, that, since his time, the morals of every description of British Residents in India are greatly improved; a zeal for religion very generally prevails; and our conduct is more in unison with our doctrine, and better calculated to diffuse it. This change is to be attributed to the circulation of the Bible to the Ecclesiastical Establishment which Dr. Buchanan recommended, to the labours of many able and pious Missionaries, and to the example of some of the highest in authority; an example always of powerful effect, and which, for the happiness of the governed, should ever be an indispensable requisite in the selection of a Governor.

I have been the more induced, My Lord, to notice the improvements in the moral and religious conduct of my countrymen in India, because a Roman-Catholic Missionary, in a Letter addressed to one of the Vice-President of the Bombay Auxiliary Society, while he states our public and national virtues to be the subject of praise and admiration with all castes of Indians, represents them as treating our domestic manners and vices with the highest contempt: a greater libel than this, on the British Character, was never published.

The great diversity of dialects which pervails within the limits to which the Bombay Society directs its attention, extending from Cape Comorin to the Isthmus of Suez, forms a considerable impediment to the speedy circulation of the Scriptures. The Society has endeavoured to overcome the difficulty, by increasing the number of translations, but, as the work of translation is necessarily slow, we should not overlook the practice of the Portuguese, who thought their language to the Natives of India, and made it a vehicle of their religious instruction. Their language has survived their empire in the East; and continues to be the medium of propagating their mode of worship, with a degree of success with which our Church, in the present zenith of our temporal power, cannot keep pace.

The Portuguese Language would soon lapse into disuse, and its accompaying superstitions be supplanted by the pure faith of the Gospel, if the English Tongue were generally spoken by the Natives; whose attachment would be increased by their identifying themselves with those whose language and religion they had made their own. It is by cultivating the language of Protestant Christians, and by the increased intercourse with them, which its attainment will produce, that the faculties of the Natives are to be expanded, and their affections conciliated. As their judgment ripens, it will be prepared to let in that heavenly light, by which alone the Pagan can be led *to cast his idols of silver, and his idols of gold, which they have made each one for himself to worship, to the moles and to the bats.*

What sort of abominations the Christian Religion has to overcome, (and which, by the divine blessing, it will certainly overcome,) will sufficiently appear from the following fact:—

About ten or twelve miles from Poonah there is a being, impiously styled "The Living God." I went to see it; and I found it to be an ignorant and pampered youth of fourteen or fifteen, apparently in a state of idiocy; and surrounded by votaries, paying him adoration. His history is briefly this:—About a hundred and seventy years ago, a Brahmin, of some consequence, said, that he had been informed, in a vision, that there should be seven incarnations of the Deity in his family: the promised number having concluded their mortal state of existence, the people interested in the farce set up a supernumerary, which was the boy I saw; and, when asked if this did not exceed the number originally promised, they unblushingly said, it was very true, but added, it was a proof only that God could do more than he promised.

But, My Lord, to return to that important object, the education of the Indian Youth. The Natives themselves are not adverse, but favourably disposed, to European Instruction. Of this a memorable proof has been given, in the foundation of a College at Calcutta, by the Hindoos themselves, for the education of their Children in European Branches of Learning. On the other side of India the disposition is equally favourable; some of the principal Natives having solicited that a Schoolmaster might be sent for from this country to instruct their Children, and they would liberally remunerate him with any salary the Government should think adequate to his services.

It is, my Lord, to the great attention which has been paid to the [illegible] instruction of the Children of Natives, th[illegible]nder the divine influence, Ceylon ow[illegible]reeminence in Religious Knowledge. [illegible]utiful island, where I had the happi[illegible] some time, surpasses the [illegible] transcendently in the fruits [illegible] the luxuriant growth of its [illegible].

H[illegible] certain interesting facts in su[illegible]assertion, and paid a suitable tr[illegible]ct to the Government of General Brownrigg, as patronizing all prudent measures for the propagation of the Gospel, Mr. Money proceeded;—

There is no part of the globe, my Lord, in which this Society has more able and more zealous Auxiliaries than in the Island of Ceylon. The Ministers of the Established Church, and the Missionaries of different Sects, emulating the delightful example of harmony which prevails in this Society, cordially unite in the propagation of the Gospel. The only contest between them, is a competition to do good; and to accomplish the sublime object of their common mission—the conversion and salvation of their fellow-creatures.

Mr. Money then paid a just tribute of respect to the exertion of Mr. Tolfrey, in carrying on a Translation of the Scriptures into Cingalese. Intelligence has, however, since been received, that death has deprived the Society of the cooperation of this learned and pious man.

After observing that the Natives of Ceylon are prepared for the reception of Christianity, Mr. Money resumes:—

A remarkable and interesting proof lately occurred, of the slow, but certain tendency of knowledge and civilization, to promote the cause of Christianity in the East.

The Calcas, or cinnamon-peelers, in Ceylon, are the most industrious, intelligent, and useful of the Cingalese; but they are not of the highest caste. On this account, they have been refused admission into the order of priesthood. Resenting this seclusion, some years since, they selected one of their youths, of the most promising talents; and sent him to Ava, where the religion of Budhu prevails, to study its mysteries, and receive ordination. On his way, he remained some time on the Continent of India, in the British Territories, acquired the Sanscrit Language, and generally cultivated his mind. He continued some years in Ava, and was distinguished by the Sovereign of that country for his eminence in religion and learning; but on his return to Ceylon, to execute the high functions of the priesthood, it appeared, that the measures which had been taken to qualify him for the pagan ministry had defeated their end, and raised him far above the duties which he had to fulfil. The grace of God had opened to him the Book of Eternal Life; and he, and one of his friends and pupils who had accompanied him to Ava determined to become Christains; and were baptized, during Divine Service, in the Church at Columbo. He aspires to become a Christian Clergyman; and there is good ground of hope, that the conversion of this acute and learned Heathen will accelerate the general conversion of the Natives, which in the opinion of the most competent judges, must be accomplished, and at no distant period.

A circumstance also occurred in my own family, so apposite and striking, that I hope it may be allowable to relate it.

Between two and three years ago, I went from Bombay into the Mahratta Country, for the health of my family. We encamped in the bosom of a beautiful grove, at Lanouly, about thirty miles from Poonah. One day, as our little girl, not three years old, was walking through the grove with a Native Servant who waited on her, they came near to an old and ruinous Hindoo Temple. The man, leaving the child, stepped aside and paid his adorations, or "made his salaam," as they call it, to a Stone Idol, that was fixed at the door of the Temple. When he came back to the child, she said, in her innocent way, "Saamy, (that was his name) what for you do that?" "Oh, Missy," said he "that my God." "Your God!" said the little girl, "your God! Saamy!—why your God no can see—no can hear—no can walk—your God stone! My God see every thing—my God make you—make me—make every thing." We remained (added Mr. Money) at this sequestered place for four months; and the scene which I have described was frequently repeated. Saamy never failed to worship at the Temple; and the dear child never failed to rebuke him for his idolatry. He became, notwithstanding, very much attached to her; and when he thought she was going to Europe, he said to her, "What will poor Saamy do, when Missy go to England?—Saamy no father, no mother." She instantly replied, "Oh, Saamy, if you love my God, he will be your father and mother too." The old man, with tears in his eyes, promised to love her God. "Then," said she, "you must learn my prayers:" and she taught him the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and her Morning and Evening Hymns: and one morning, when we were met for Family Worship, Saamy, of his own accord, quite unexpected, came into the room, took his turban off his head, laid it on the floor, and, kneeling down, repeated after me the Lord's Prayer. From that time there was a visible change in his whole conduct, particularly in his regard for truth. He became anxious to learn English, that he might read the Bible; and in a little time, he accomplished the task, and began to live as a consistent Christian.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

In answer to the inquiries of your correspondent G. G. requesting an explanation of tne manner by which Capt. Downie's death can be accounted for, by means of a cannon-ball passing near him, without leaving any outward marks of violence—my opinion is, that that officer's death was occasioned by inhaling a quantity of highly condensed air into the lungs, at the instant the ball was passing him.

When air is violently compressed, it gives out a vast quantity of caloric; hence it is, that a cylinder and piston is used for the purpose of generating fire. Mr. Haas, of Lisbon, the ingenious improver of the air-pump, shewed me some of those cylinders which he had constructed, whose length were only six inches, and internal diameter an inch; yet, by suddenly forcing the piston into the tube, and quickly withdrawing it again, a bit of tinder, previously fixed to he end of the piston, was found to have tcaught fire.

When such an event takes place, and when so much caloric is disengaged from air merely by the muscular strength of a man, what must be expected from the force of a cannon-ball, travelling with a velocity of 7 or 800 feet per second. It may justly be inferred that, in its passage the resistance of the air is such as to compress a hemisphere of air immediately before the ball, into a much smaller bulk than it naturally occupies; and this condensed air gives out such a quantity of caloric, that the ball, as it passes along, may be considered as carrying with it a hemisphere of liquidfire.

Supposing then that Capt. Downie was in the act of inspiring, or drawing air into the lungs, at the instant the ball was passing him; there is no doubt, but that inhaling the smallest quantity of air so highly condensed, would occasion immediate death.

It may be objected that, the air not being in a state of confinement, a ball passing through it would not have the same effect in condensing it as when compressed in a close tube; but whoever considers the vast resistance of air to bodies in motion, as ascertained by Mr. Romer, will be conviced that a quantity of very highly condensed air, must accompany a cannon-ball in its passage, and that the smallest quantity of sueh air inhaled into the lungs of an animal would cause immediate death.

A further and stronger objection may be, that the whirling motion acquired by a ball projected from a cannon, will have a tendency to dissipate the condensed air, in the same manner that a wet mop whirled round throws off the water from it: this, I make no doubt, is the case, and may be the reason why every ball fired out of the same cannon has not the same effect in condensing the air in its passage: the rotary motion acquired by a ball will depend greatly on circumstances connected with the state of the gun, the quantity of windage, and the manner of being loaded,

I shall only trouble you further with observing, that the manner of Capt. Downie's death is by no means singular. During a period of eight or ten years, service, principally in the seat of war, I have had an opportunity of witnessing several similar cases of persons being killed by a cannon-ball passing them, without leaving any outward appearances of injury; and I once saw even a dragoon's horse killed in the same manner.

I cannot omit mentioning the case of a soldier of the 42d regt. whom I saw two days after being wounded by a cannon-ball at Fuentos de Honor, in Spain: the ball had passed close by his right ear, I conceive, without actually touching him—nevertheless, the whole side of his head, even to the back part of the ear, appeared in every respect the same as if it had been scalded with boiling water.

Methven, near Perth. A. C.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—It is stated in your paper of today, that a great number of dogs have gone mad in different parts of the country: you will therefore render a service to humanity, by making it publicly known, that dogs which have been *wormed* cannot bite when they are in that state, as the tongue is then hanging far out of the mouth, and the want of the fleshy fibre, usually called a worm, prevents their drawing it in again; consequently, they cannot close their teeth —I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

LONDON, Sept. 1. A CONSTANT READE

THE ARMY.—COURT-MARTIAL.

Wednesday last the Court assemble in Dublin, on the trial of Captain John White, eldest Captain of the 4th Dragoon Guards, on five different charges preferred against him by Major OGILBIE.

1st Charge.—For conduct highly prejudicial to military discipline, in conducting himself in the most disrespectful manner towards his commanding offi-

cer, Major Ogilbie, when attending a meeting of the officers, of the two squadrons of the regiment, assembled at Tullamore, on the 10th day of May last, by order of Major Ogilbie (in pursuance of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross's orders to that effect.)

2d Charge.–For insubordinate and unofficer-like conduct, highly subversive of military discipline, when attending the meeting of the officers on the said 10th day of May last, in declaring that had he known the purpose for which Major Ogilbie had ordered the officers to assemble, he would not have attended the meeting ordered.

3d Charge.—For conduct highly subversive of military discipline, in refusing, at the meeting of the officers on the said 10th day of May last, to obey Major Ogilbie's order to read a letter (when handed to him by Major Ogilbie) addressed to Major Ogilbie by the Adjutant, for the purpose of desiring him to call on Captain White to state for the information of the officer commanding the regiment, why he had not complied with the order of the 21st of January last, relative to the men's overalls.

4th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the conduct of an officer and a gentleman, in writing a letter to Lieut.-Colonel Ross, dated May 14, 1817, saying, that he, Captain White, could have wished that the copy of the report made to Lieut.-Colonel Ross, on the 6th instant, sent by Major Ogilbie to Captain White, agreeably to his requests, had been attested by him, Lieut. Colonel Ross; thereby insinuating, that the copy of the report sent to him by Major Ogilbie was not a true and correct copy,

Additional—5th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of discipline, in having acted in an improper and disrespectful manner before a Regimental Court-Martial, assembled at Philipstown, on the 30th June last, such conduct being calculated unjustifiably to encourage in the minds of certain soldiers belonging to his troop an impression that they had been furnished with overalls charged at a higher price than they ought to have been, and tending to excite in the said soldiers a feeling that the Court were not disposed fully and impartially to investigate the justice or otherwise of the objection stated on their parts to the prices so charged in their accounts, for which purpose the Court was specially instituted.

[*The Times*,—*Sept.* 2.

COUNTY ASSIZES,—Sept. 14.

None of the recent County Assizes have been productive of more Professional business to the Gentlemen of the Bar, those of Lancaster. It required, however, all the firmness and temper of the Judge to keep these Gentlemen in order. On Tuesday last a furious rencontre took place between Mr. Cross, Mr. Scarlett, and Mr. Topping. The action in crying which, it occurred, was of a trifling nature. Mr. Cross was with Topping for the defendant—Mr. Scarlett for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cross rose to put a question to a witness. Mr. Scarlett.—Pray let it alone, and leave it to your leader.

Mr. Cross.—I will not leave it in any hands but my own to put this question.

Mr. Scarlett.—What is it you are going to say then;

Mr. Cross.—I won't be questioned by you as to what I am to say.

Mr. Scarlett.—I won't then be treated with insolence by you or any other.

Mr. Cross.—I address the Court, it is his Lordship's province to tell me whether my question is proper or not? I ask the witness, my Lord, whether he had not said, that he had learnt from the plaintiff's the very information which he has now been led to ribe to the defendant.

r. Scarlett.—As to the question, I have no objecto it; but of the decency of the thing, I must hat I do not consider it decent in Mr. Cross to the business out of the hands of his leader merely der to be smart upon me.

. Topping.—Come come, Mr. Scarlett, don't fall foul on one another in this way, at the end weeks of hard labour and good humour.

Topping afterwards rose to put some question.

r. Scarlett.—Now I must examiné him again, have a right to the last word.

Mr. Topping.—Yes, yes, you shall always have e last word;—any thing for a day of peace.

Mr. Scarlett.—Why then don't you keep your juniors in order?

Mr. Topping.—I assure you I find it quite enough to keep myself in order.

When the plaintiff's were nonsuited, the crier called their names in the usual form, "Russell, Welsh, and Co. &c."

Mr. Topping.—There it is now, that plaintiff is infected as with the Welsh fever.

Mr. Scarlett.—You laugh as if you were never out of temper

Mr. Cross (to Mr. Scarlett).—I will say now, that it was from no disrespect to you I acted, but from what I conceived my duty to my client.

Mr. Scarlett kept putting up his brief, and never signified that he heard Mr. Cross.

American Extracts.

Another new State.—The Convention authorized by an act of the last Congress, for forming a Constitution and State Government for the Western part of the Mississippi territory, assembled in the town of Washington on the 7th of July. His Excellency Governor Holmes was elected President, and Louis Winston, Esq. was chosen Secretary. A resolution, declaring the expediency of forming a Constitution and State Government, was adopted by a vote of 36 to 11. A committee of 21 was then appointed to draught a Constitution, and, to give time for this object, the Convention adjourned for one week.

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, dated 3d October, 1817.

"The ship America, Dehoven, with a cargo of 1,000,000 lbs. of rice, has arrived at Amsterdam, from Batavia: more is expected from that quarter, which will tend to depress the article. Bengal and Surat Cotton, 28 to 30 cents; some cargoes are looked for in the spring."

Trade with America.—There have been imported from the United States of America, in the course of the last twelve months, above 1,000,000 bbls. of flour into the different ports of the United Kingdom. The town of Liverpool alone has imported nearly 500,000 bbls. The average price of a bbl. is about 60s. The amount paid to America for this article by Great Britain alone, may therefore be estimated at three millions of pounds sterling. But besides this large sum from Great Britain, the bad harvests of last year throughout a large part of Europe, enabled America to levy contributions from France, Spain and Portugal to a very considerable amount for flour; and the Americans appear to have managed the business very skilfully—for, when a demand was first expected from Europe, it was universally given out that the U. States could afford but a small quantity of flour to Europe; some few hundred thousand barrels were talked of, at the utmost. In addition to this article, Europe pays large sums to the U. States for tobacco, cotton, wool, pot and pearl ashes, rice, flaxseed, (about 50,000 hogsheads of seven bushels each, annually imported into Ireland, value from 13 to 15 a hogshead, or at an average of 14 a hogshead, 1200,000,) turpentine and staves.

[*The Freeman's Journal*,—*Nov.* 18.

The new Governor of Pennsylvania will be inducted into office on the third Tuesday of the next month.

Enforcement of Neutrality.—Under this head, the Providence *American*, of Friday last states that the brig B. of Bristol, was on Thursday, tried before the United States District Court of Rhode-Island, for an alleged violation of the neutrality of the United States; and was condemned after an examination, in which sufficient evidence was adduced to justify the decision of the Court.

William Wirt, of Virginia, has received from the President the appointment of Attorney Gen. of the United States.

Washington Nov. 11.

"Report says that Mr. Lowndes, of South-Carolina, has lately been offered the appointment of Secretary of War, and declined it: and that it has since been offered to Ex-Governor David R. Williams, of that state.—I have not heard whether he accepts—I hope he will, as he possesses excellent qualifications to fill the office with dignity and ability.

I am informed, and would it not be well to let the poor soldiers know it, that Mr. Clay, ever mindful of their interest, will in the early part of the approaching session of Congress, introduce a bill to authorize the President to give (at the option of the soldier) one dollar per acre for their lands, which will unquestionable place them in a more favorable situation than they are at present; for it is a notorious fact, that many of those unfortunate men who have come to the seat of government to procure their patents, have been actually cheated out of their hard earnings by speculators—many have sold their lands for £50, which is only 32 cents per acre!"

From the National Intelligencer of Nov. 13.

Mr. Frederick Greuhm, Minister Resident and Consul Gen. of H. M. the King of Prusia, has arrived in this city, and was on Tuesday last, introduced to the Prisident by the Secretary of State. We announce this circumstance with the more pleasure, as Mr. Greuhm is the first Minister that the King of Prussia has appointed to represent him in the United States.

Mr. Rush has left this city for Annapolis, where he will embark in the Franklin 74, for England. Mr. Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, of this city, goes out with Mr. Rush as his Private Secretary. Mr. John Adams Smith, at present in England is Secretary of Legation.

Extract of a letter dated "Natchez, October 12, 1817.

"Two-thirds of the inhabitants have left town, yet as many die here as ever; so that the fever is more fatal now than heretofore.

"I suppose you scarcely ever saw such a spectacle as the city exhibits; empty streets—closed doors—and a mute population, who are confined mostly to their rooms. How long these things will continue we cannot tell; meanwhile the children of Adam are constantly passing from among us."

New Orleans, Oct. 16.

PRICE CURRENT.

Cotton, new crop, lb.	29 a 30
2d do	26 a 27
3d do	20 a 24
Tennessee,	24 a 26

The Mr. Hastings, said to reside in Connecticut, and who is reported to be the lawful heir to the Earldom of Huntington; if so, is the lineal descendant of Francis second Earl of H. and Catharine, daughter of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence.

The expense of supporting the poor in the town of Providence is said to average near £10,000 per an.

Commercial Advertiser,—*November* 17.

SELECTION'S.

The Abbé de Saint Pierre gave an interesting proof of literary friendship. When he was at college, he formed an union with Varignon, the geometrician, They were of congenial dispositions. When he went to Paris, he invited Varignon to accompany him; but Varignon had nothing, and the Abbé was far from rich. A certain income was necessary for the tranquil pursuits of Geometry. Our Abbé had an income of 1800 livres; from this he deducted 300, which he gave to the geometrician, but accompanied by a delicacy which none but a man of genius could conceive. I do not give it you (he said) as a salary, but an annuity, that you may be independent, and quit me, when you dislike me. Something nearly similar embellishes our own scanty literary history. When Akenside was in great danger of experiencing famine as well as fame, Mr. Dyson allowed him three hundred pounds a year. Of this gentleman, perhaps, nothing is known; yet whatever his life may be, it merits the tribute of the biographer. To close with these honourable testimonies of literary friendship, we must not omit that of Churchill and Lloyd. It is known that when Lloyd heard of the death of our poet, he acted the part which Fugere did to Goguet.

In the times of Queen Elizabeth, when persons demanded passports with the design of travelling on the Continent, they were usually questioned respecting their object by Lord Burleigh, or his secretaries. If business or health called them away, passports were for those reasons given them; but if it was a mere curiosity to see the world, as it is called, that moved them, a desire of becoming acquainted with the manners, customs, arts, and antiquities of our neighbours, they were strictly questioned respecting their knowledge of those things in their own country, and if found ignorant, they were told to travel first at home, there being as much to be known in England as elsewhere, and it being disgraceful to the nation that persons unacquainted with their native country should expose themselves in foreign nations.

Mr. Moore.—This gentleman, the author of many ingenious pieces, being a long time under an expensive prosecution in Doctors' Commons, for marrying two sisters, was called up one morning by his Proctor, as he was writing his excellent domestic tragedy of *The Gamester*. The Proctor having a leisure hour, Mr. Moore read him four acts of his piece, which were all that at that time were finished. The Proctor was so affected by it, that he exclaimed, "Good Heavens! how can you possibly add to this couple's distress in the last act?" "Oh, very easily," said the poet, "there I intend to put them both into the *Spiritual Court!*"

Eighteenth LOTTERY,

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF

CALCUTTA.

TWELFTH & LAST DAY'S DRAWING

Tuesday, February 17, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 3694, a prize of 100,000 Rupees.
No. 1915, a prize of 20,000 Rupees.

Nos. 2738, 5405 and 5962, prizes of 10,000 Rupees,

Nos. 1252, 2821, 3539, 4375 and 5949, prizes of 1000 Rupees.

Nos. 1744, 1938, 2105, 2859, 3404, 4585 and 4700, prizes of 500 Rupees.

Nos. 50, 217, 885, 1295, 1384 1405, 1573, 1761, 2690, 2946, 3034 3140, 3782, 3847, 4200, 4499, 5327 5423, 5486, and 5509, prizes of 250 Rupees.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the Proprietors by M. D. CRUZ, in Apollo Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Thursday, April 16, 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY,

Thursday, 16th April, 1818.

The arrival of the Columbo from London the 6th December has put us in possession of the confirmation of the Death of our beloved Princess who died on the 6th of November and the interment took place on the 19th. We regret that the limits of an Extra Gazette does not allow of giving the whole particulars.

The Columbo has brought no letters nor much interesting news.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. Thomson,
Mr. Erskine,
Mr. Stewart, R. N.

H. M. Ship Challenger anchored in the Harbour about the same time from the Gulf of Persia, but she has brought no intelligence of a later date.

3 per Cents, 82

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS CHRLOTTE.

In the first place, then, we wish to contradict several incorrect accounts which have appeared in our Paper, as well as in other prints. We are authorised to state, that her Royal Highness was not delivered with instruments, but by her own pains; that it was suspected, in the forenoon of Wednesday, that the infant was dead; and that Sir R. CROFT never quitted her Royal Highness for a longer space of time than ten minutes, from the commencement of her labour, till the fatal termination of her illness.

Having thus disposed of a rumour from whence it might be implied that there was the slightest intermission in the most intense care on the part of those who had the safety of her Royal Highness in their hands, or that the death of the Royal infant was in any way owing to violent means, rendered necessary by the difficulty of the birth, we proceed to some other particulars derived from an equally authentic source. We know the delicacy of the subject; we know that the weaknesses of human nature (feminine nature) are not fit to be exposed to the eye, and that no rude hand should approach the veil that conceals them; but we feel that the present is a case of public and national interest, which if it does not justify, will excuse a liberty that would be, under other circumstances, a reprehensible breach of decorum. For fifty-one hours did this interesting and lamented Princess struggle in the pains of labour. During this time the Members of the Privy Council were in an adjoining room, and the Medical Gentlemen in attendance on her Royal Highness were in constant communication with them, reporting the progress of the case. When it was announced to them that the birth had taken place, but that the infant was still-born, great pleasure was expressed that it had come in the natural way, and that it had not been found necessary to employ extraordinary means. In fact, it had been perfectly ascertained some time previous to the birth that the child was dead. The infant was instantly conveyed into an adjoining room by the physicians, and the most approved means for assisting or restoring animation, among which is that of rubbing the body with salt and mustard, were resorted to, but without success. In fact the child was dead before it entered the world, and GOD alone could animate it. The experiment was, therefore, made in the anxiety to leave nothing undone, rather than with the hope or chance of any effect. The Royal Mother, as has been already stated, bore the disappointment with fortitude and pious resignation. There is scarcely an instance of any female who had suffered such severe and protracted pain, appearing so well, as did her Royal Highness after the birth. Her state appeared so highly favourable, the Medical Gentlemen would have been justified in retiring—but, as we have already stated, their unwinking vigilance did not admit any relaxation, and Sir R. CROFT remained constant in his attendance. Her Royal Highness was composed, and free from embarrassment or agitation, and spoke to Prince LEOPOLD and the Medical Attendants with ease and composure—but soon after twelve a fatal change took place. A great difficulty of respiration came on, her chest heaved with violence, and in this state did this amiable and ever-to-be-lamented Princess breathe her last. At this awful moment, and during the progress of her illness, the females at Claremont, who constituted the immediate society of her Royal Highness, were Lady JOHN THYNNE and Mrs. CAMPBELL. There was also Mrs. GRIFFITHS, the nurse, a woman accustomed to attend Ladies of high rank in a similar situation, and, of course, of the highest character in her line.—The other females were the subordinate and regular domestics of the establishment.—The immediate cause of the death of this beloved Princess remains to be explained, and for that purpose the body was opened yesterday, when there was found in the *pericardium* (the region of the heart) about two ounces of *serum*, or liquid matter, but how or when produced could not be ascertained; and, therefore, this lamented death can be only accounted for by presuming that the constitution was exhausted by severe and protracted pains, and nature sunk beneath the struggle.

[*The British Press,—November* 8.

The final closing of the coffin of the Princess took place on Saturday night. While this last affecting ceremony was going on under the direction of Mr. MASH, of the Lord Chamberlain's office Prince LEOPOLD had been induced by his resident chaplain and physician to retire to his private room, and his attention was engaged by these two gentlemen till the time when the painful business was concluded. The plumbers in the mean time soldered the lead coffin, which was then enclosed in the outer mahogany coffin. Much praise is given to the undertakers for the quiet manner in which they conveyed this coffin from London to Claremont. It passed along the road without exciting any particular attention, and arrived at about 10 o'clock at Claremont, without the knowledge of Prince LEOPOLD. The urn and the coffin of the infant arrived at the same time. The coffin of the infant, like that of the parent, is of mahogany, covered with crimson velvet, and formed into panels with white plated nails. The handles are also of plated metal. On the lid is a plated sheet of metal, on which is engraved the following inscription:—

The still-born Male Infant
of their
Royal and Serene Highnesses
The Princess Charlotte Augusta,
and of
Prince Leopold Saxe-Cobourg,
November 6, 1817.

The lining is of white satin.

The spectators of the last melancholy ceremony of shutting up for ever the mortal remains of the mother and child, were the Baron HARDENBROOKE, Sir ROBERT GARDINER, Col. ADDENBROKE, Lady John THYNNE, Mrs. CAMPBELL, Mrs. LEWIS, Mrs. COHENBOURG, &c. Every endeavour was made by the persons employed to finish their mouruful office before 11 o'clock, because at that hour precisely every night Prince LEOPOLD has visited the remains of his beloved Princess, and wept over them previous to his retiring to his bed. Fortunately their operations were finished before the clock struck 11; so that when the Prince entered to pay his usual visit of solemn mourning, he was not shocked by any peculiar ar strange appearance, there being only one coffin substituted for another. We are happy to say that his Serene Highness is so much recovered in his bodily health, that it is not thought necessary to issue any more bulletins: but his grief is unabated. He attended Divine service yesterday, which was performed by Dr. SHORT, the sub-preceptor of the late Princess. He afterwards received visits from the Duke of YORK, Viscount MELVILLE, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and Mr. CANNING.

FUNERAL PROCESSION FROM CLAREMONT.

The removal of the bodies of the Princess and the Royal infant from Claremont being fixed for six o'clock on Tuesday evening a numerous party of the 10th, or Prince's own regiment arrived at five. Several of them were stationed in the Park, near the paling, to prevent disorder. At the appointed time a mourning coach and six drove up to the grand entrance of the house: soon after, the coffin, containing the infant and urn, were brought out, and placed in the coach: directly after, Sir Robert Gardiner and Col. Addenbroke followed, and entered the coach. The hearse then drove up; and the State coffin, containing the remains of the Princess, borne by ten men, was brought out and placed in the hearse: it then drove off, drawn by eight horses, and went completely out of sight to prevent the prince seeing it when he came out. The coach which was to convey him being announced to be in readiness, his Serene Highness came out and entered it, attended by the Rev. Dr. Short in his full robes. The Baron Hardenbrook, two gentlemen Ushers, Lady J. Thynne, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Phillips, &c. went in the other mourning coaches. Every thing was conducted with the greatest regularity and solemnity; nothing was heard but the deep sighs of afflicted spectators who were admitted into the park. The whole was arranged by Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, and Mr. Banting, the undertaker. The procession began to move about half-past six o'clock, preceded by upwards of 30 horse-men, three abreast, in full mourning. The whole was followed by a party of the 10th Dragoons. Both Walton and Hampton court bridges were mentioned confidently as roads for the procession. It was, we understand, finally determined to go over Walton-bridge, in consequence of the Commander-in-Chief having ordered Gen. Bolton to direct a party to ride over the two roads, and report which was the best; and in consequence of their report being in favour of Walton, that was preferred. Great numbers of horsemen and pedestrians followed; the bells of the different churches in the towns and villages through which it passed tolled in solemn sounds. The roads were thronged with spectators, and every house was closed. At Egham, the escort of the the 10th regt. was relieved by the Royal Horse Guards, who had left Windsor, about eight o'clock for that purpose. The procession did not enter Windsor till a little before two o'clock, where a great concourse of people had been waiting some hours. The remains of the Princess were received at the Lower Lodge, by the Yeomen of the Guard, who carried the coffin: a Guard of Honour from the 3d regt. of Foot Guards were stationed outside of the Lodge. Prince Leopold, his attendants, and others, in the mourning coaches, alighted at the Lodge. The coach containing the body of the infant and the urn drove to the chapel, where it was received by the Dean, and deposited in the vault, without any church service.

Numbers were disappointed at Windsor, who expected the Princess to lie in state: whereas, on account of the smallness of the premises and the want of passages to enter and retire, those only were admitted who had tickets.

[*The Observer,—November* 23.

At the solemn mass performed for the opening of the Chamber, Marshal Macdonald having arrived first at the ceremony, took the first seat on the Bench of Peers. This seat was presently disputed by the Bishop of Usez, the most ancient Peer of France. The Marshal, however, maintained what he conceived his right' observing that among Peers the first come was the first placed. The Bishop, determined not to yield the point, sent for a *tabouret*, placed it above the Marshal, and took his station upon it.

Mr. HUNTER, the KING's Messenger, is gone with the melancholy tidings to Prince LEOPOLD's relatives, and others, of the Princess CHARLOTTE's death.

Jerome Buonaparté, accompanied by one of his Aid-de-Camps and General Abattucci, was in Vienna at the beginning of this month, with the eldest daughter and the second son of his sister, Madame Murat. He had obtained permission from the Police, in order to make several purchases. From Vienna he repaired, with his attendants, to Madame Murat's seat, at Fraschdorf.

The Hereditary Prince of Oldenburg, accompanied by his beautiful young Consort, arrived at Hamburgh, on the 12th, from Eutin, visited the Theatre in the evening, and proceeded on the 13th to Oldenburgh.

Long discussions have taken place at Paris, about the liberty of the Press.

Some Prisoners had been executed at Derby for offences against the State.

The association at Berlin against the use of foreign manufactures is stated to consist of 4,000 members.

FRENCH FIVE PER CENTS.

Tuesday—64 f. 90 c.
Wednesday—64 f. 85 c.

The surrounding neighbours, and those who had the honour and delight of the acquaintance of the Princess & Prince, have been very solicitous, as well as the public characters who have been announced as paying visits of condolence, in their anxiety for the welfare and health of Prince Leopold. It is hoped his Serene Highness will soon recover from his low state.

A hatchment, with the Princess's arms, has been placed in the front of the Mansion House, over the centre of the grand porch. A similar one has been placed in the front of Camelford House in London.

The following Gentlemen have been called to the degree of Barrister at Law by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn:—Simon Frazer Cooke, Augustus Pechett, William Henry Darby, Thomas Bernard Birch, James Lewis Knight, Charles William Ellis, and Charles Burmester, Esqrs.

Saturday se'nnight, at the election of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, there was an equality of the motions for the Earl of Glasgow and Kirkman Finlay, Esq. M. P., when the Lord Justice Clerk Boyle, the late Rector, gave his casting vote for Lord Glasgow. A protest was taken against the regularity of the proceedings.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

[*The Morning Chronicle,—November* 24.

BATH, Nov. 27.

This moroing at a quarter before nine, the Queen went to the Pump Room in her carriage, attended by two footmen. Her Majesty conversed very freely, but only a few are allowed to be in the room when she is there. The Queen then took a gentle ride through the different streets. At two o'clock she took another ride in a coach and four, accompanied by the Princess Elizabeth, Lady Ilchester, &c. through all the chief parts of the City. The Duke of Clarence met the Queen at the Pump Room, as did Mr. Desbrow, her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain. The Queen remained in the Pump Room but a short time. Her Majesty, the Princess, and the Duke of Clarence, rode on the Bristol road before dinner.

A Morning Paper says, "We have reason to think, that a state process of the greatest delicacy has been, for some days, in agitation, but with so much disapprobation from a distinguished Member of the Cabinet, that he is expected to resign, if it be persisted in."

The King of FRANCE, on the 22d instant, signed the contract of marriage between Viscount OSMOND, son of the French Ambassador in England, with Mademoiselle D'ESTILLIERES.

The Surat Castle of 1149 Tons was advertized to sail on the 15th of November for the Isle of France Ceylon & Bombay.

The French Papers have stated that a Russian squadron is actually arrived at Cadiz, and that in consequence of advices to that effect his Excellency Mons. TETTICHEFF, had set out. Our previous advices state that it was in consequence of dispatches from St. Petersburgh. At all events, if a Russian squadron has actually reached Cadiz, it must be that of Sebastopol in the Black Seas, which consisting of seven sail of the line, we know was also ready to pass through the Dardenelles if possible. As to the Revel squadron, it is clear it is now at Wingo Sound, and in a distressed state.

Prussia, it is reported, is about to negociate a loan in Holland.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and perferments are expected to take place; The Right Hon. WM. ADAM, one of the Barons of Scotland, to be Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Sir VICARY GIBBS, who resigns; the Lord Chief Baron RICHARDS, to be Master of the Rolls, *vice* Sir WM. GRANT, who resigns; Mr. Justice DALLAS, to be Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, *vice* Sir RICHARD RICHARDS; Mr. Sergeant VAUGHAN to be Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas *vice* Mr. Justice DALLAS.

[*The Times,—November* 15.

The Lord Cathcart, Ross, arrived in the Downs on the 27th of November from Bombay.

The Sappho, bound to this Port, left three Weeks before the Colombo, three other Ships would sail for Bombay in the month of December.

All was quiet in our little Island, peace had resumed her reign and we no longer find details relating to either Army or Navy.

We have not been able to procure either Army or Navy lists.

DEATH.

Thomas Sheridan, Esquire.

Mr. Curran died about the first of November, aged 67, his remains were deposited in the vault of Paddington Church.

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